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# NORTHERN RHODESIA 1961

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# REPORT ON NORTHERN RHODESIA FOR THE YEAR 1961

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PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, LUSAKA, NORTHERN RHODESIA
1962

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# PART I

## Review of 1961

COPPER mining is the economic mainstay of the Territory and has, from the earliest days, been the principal support of the Northern Rhodesia economy. The economy measures taken by the Government in 1958, 1959 and 1960, in consequence of the reduced price of copper, were maintained in 1961. Expansion was very strictly controlled and was restricted to essential services.

The average price of copper for the month of January, 1961, was £220 per ton. The average monthly price during the year varied between an upper limit of £242 per ton and a lower limit of £220 per ton and the year closed with a price for December of £230 per ton.

In the field of industrial relations, the year has been comparatively quiet. No major strikes occurred, but the African advancement agreement between the copper mining companies and the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union has not as yet been fully implemented and it has been under discussion between the companies and the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union and the Mines' African Staff Association. More details about industrial relations occur later in this report.

A conference to review the Northern Rhodesia Constitution was held at Lancaster House, London, from 30th January to 17th February, 1961. Two preliminary sessions of this conference had taken place on 19th and 20th December, 1960, immediately following the adjournment of the conference to review the constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, of which the Territory is a constituent member.

At these preliminary sessions 31 delegates and five advisers, representing all the principal political groups in Northern Rhodesia, had been present, but the resumed conference at the end of January was boycotted by the representatives of the governing United Federal Party and the Dominion Party which, between them, have the allegiance of a majority of European opinion.

The conference failed to find any basis of bridging by agreement the wide disparity of view between the various groups and communities in the Territory, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies accordingly announced to the conference, and in a White Paper presented to the United Kingdom Parliament on 21st February, the framework within which Her Majesty's Government proposed that the details of a new territorial constitution should be worked out by the Governor in consultation with the political groups in Northern Rhodesia.

During the latter stages of the conference in London, political feeling in the Territory had been running high, and there was a serious risk of inter-racial clashes, particularly on the Copperbelt. On 12th February, the Federal Government mobilised two territorial battalions in the Territory as a precautionary measure, to be used in aid of the civil power, if necessary, and at the request of the Governor. In fact the need did not arise as all areas of the Territory remained quiet and the Territorials were stood down on the 1st March.

On 22nd February the five members of the United Federal Party in the Territorial Government resigned their ministerial positions in protest against Her Majesty's Government's plan for the revision of the constitution. Their places on the Executive Council were taken on 6th March by three members of the Northern Rhodesia Liberal Party and by one additional official. Although the new Government no longer commanded an assured majority in the Legislative Council, it was supported on most issues by the independent African members of the Council and in only one division of the House—on a minor issue—did it suffer defeat.

During the months of March and April the political temper of the Territory subsided and from April until early June the Governor held a series of consultations with representatives of all the political groups on the details of the proposed constitutional changes, in discharge of Her Majesty's Government's request. Once again it did not prove possible to arrive at any common measure of agreement about the scheme and in the second half of June the Governor travelled to London to make his report to Her Majesty's Government.

On 26th June a despatch containing the Governor's recommendations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies was published as a White Paper (Cmd. 1423). In a statement to the House of Commons the Secretary of State said that Her Majesty's Government proposed to accept these recommendations subject to certain modifications.

In contrast to the outline constitutional proposals of February which had principally offended centre and right-wing European political opinion, it quickly became apparent that the details added in the June White Paper and statement caused offence to African and liberal European opinion. After discussion with African political leaders, the senior elected minister, Sir John Moffat, advocated in the Legislative Council on 3rd August two further changes in the constitutional scheme which he invited Her Majesty's Government to consider.

Meanwhile, there had been militant speeches from African leaders at a special conference of the United National Independence Party which took place in the middle of July near Broken Hill, and early in August there began an outbreak of disorders and violence, centred principally in the Northern and Luapula Provinces of the Territory.

The disorders followed a recognisable pattern, and initially in the Northern Province obstructions were set across roads, bridges were destroyed and the outlying communities were isolated and threatened. Later a campaign of arson of public buildings commenced, identity certificates were collected and destroyed and intimidation was rife. One battalion of the Army and two platoons of the Police Mobile Unit reinforced members of the Provincial Administration, Police and Native Authorities stationed in the Province, and the initial task was to reopen the roads and to regain contact without delay with areas where violence was prevalent and which had been cut off. As soon as the most violent areas had been pacified, wanted criminals were located and prosecuted, and normal administrative methods were resumed to resettle the population.

Within a few days of the commencement of violence in the Northern Province, a series of attacks were made with explosives against buildings and property in most towns in the Western Province, and arson, stone throwing, damage to property, attacks upon the Police and unlawful assemblies spread steadily to the Luapula, Central, Southern, North-Western and Eastern Provinces.

Serious rioting broke out in the Luapula Province on the 18th August, and one battalion of the Army and two platoons of the Police Mobile Unit were posted to that area. After the initial violence had been suppressed, the task of the security forces in the Province was to patrol extensively and to locate persons who had committed offences.

Roads in the Luapula Province were not as extensively obstructed as in the Northern Province and only a few villages were temporarily evacuated, although groups of agitators roamed about for a period and wanted persons took to the bush and swamps.

During the disorders 20 persons were killed during security operations in 12 incidents in which the security forces were forced to open fire, and one other person was drowned. The latter death occurred when the boat in which a Police patrol was crossing the Zambezi River capsized, and eight policemen were also drowned. Two other deaths were investigated during the disturbances in the Northern and Luapula Provinces, and the inquests on both recorded a finding of death by misadventure.

By the beginning of September, the security forces were in control of the situation in all Provinces, order had been largely restored, and further attempts at violence had dwindled to almost negligible proportions, although it was not until 1st November that the Governor felt able to announce that law and order had been fully re-established. Altogether by the end of October, 2,691 persons had been convicted by the criminal courts for offences connected with the disorders, and the conviction and removal from the disturbed areas of these offenders contributed largely to the successful efforts of the security forces to restore order within a comparatively short time.

In a statement of 13th September, Her Majesty's Government had said that it was not possible in circumstances of lawlessness to give further consideration to constitutional issues: the first task must be to ensure that law and order were maintained. The statement made clear, however, that when, in the Governor's judgement, violence and disorder had ceased, Her Majesty's Government would again be ready to consider reasonable representations about those features of the constitutional proposals on which divergent views persisted. Her Majesty's Government expressed the hope that such representations would disclose a prospect of general agreement but added that, after considering them, they would proceed to take their own final decisions, and to publish the necessary instruments to introduce the new constitution and to prepare for a general election.

The Governor announced on 1st November that, in accordance with this statement, the way was again open for further representations to be made on the Territory's constitution. Shortly afterwards it was made known that Mr. Reginald Maudling, M.P., who had succeeded Mr. Iain Macleod as Secretary of State for the Colonies in the United Kingdom Cabinet changes of October, would pay his first visit to Northern Rhodesia between 2nd and 8th December. During Mr. Maudling's visit, arrangements were made for him to meet representative delegations from all the principal political groups in the Territory, and a number of other public bodies, and hear their views on political and economic issues.

At the end of the year, Her Majesty's Government were giving consideration to the representations heard by the Secretary of State preliminary to reaching a final decision on the constitution.

The Federal Power Board paid the second of five instalments of £235,000 for the rehabilitation of the economy of the Africans whose homes were flooded by Lake Kariba. The Trustees of the Gwembe Special Fund, into which the money is paid, undertook measures to eradicate tsetse fly, to promote livestock improvement, to improve agriculture and to develop education. In December, 1961, a school to train Africans in all aspects of fisheries work was opened.

Africans in the Gwembe Valley increased their sales of fish from 1,000 tons in 1960 to 2,000 tons in 1961. They derived direct revenue amounting to £53,000 from these sales, and local consumption of fish improved their diet considerably.

The level of Lake Kariba was 1,547.70 feet above sea level on the 31st December, 1961, 42.30 feet below the final operating level of the lake.

Harbours at Sinazongwe and Chipepo were completed, and work started on a harbour at Siavonga. These harbours make provision particularly for the fishing and tourist industries. Three anchorages were constructed,

and plans prepared for the development of fishing centres equipped with essential facilities. A five-year concession was offered for the installation of cold storage and ice plant at the harbours and applications were expected early in 1962.

Some 60 stands were leased at Siavonga, close to the wall of the Kariba Dam, to clubs, private persons for holiday use and to enterprises providing accommodation and restaurant amenities. Plans were prepared, under the auspices of a committee representing the Government and the Gwembe Tonga Native Authority, for offering a number of islands and mainland areas to the public for tourist purposes.

In collaboration with the Federal and Southern Rhodesia Governments, an application was made to the United Nations Special Fund for Economic Development for the establishment of a Fisheries Research Institute at Kariba. The application has been approved.

There was some diminution in the incidence of *Salvinia auriculata* which spread over large areas of the lake in 1959-61. It continued to inhibit fishing and water transport in some places. Research into chemical and mechanical means of control continued.

Legislation was made controlling fishing, and the sale of liquor on vessels operating on the lake.

The new Race Relations Ordinance introduced in 1960 which made the practice of racial discrimination in certain business premises and places of entertainment unlawful, was generally accepted and operated smoothly. No complaints in relation to racial discrimination were made to Race Relations Boards during 1961, and it was not necessary therefore for the boards to impose the sanctions which they are empowered to administer.

## MINING

MINING is a territorial matter being part of the portfolio of the Minister of Labour and Mines. The industry is economically sound and dominant in both the industrial and economic life of Northern Rhodesia. Copper is the most important mineral mined and production during 1961 amounted to 558,527 tons of blister and electrolytic copper valued at £114,659,352, compared with 557,682 tons valued at £120,882,898 for the year of 1960.

During 1961 the total value of minerals produced amounted to £121,122,591, of which copper accounted for £114,953,368. Other minerals of importance were: lead 15,177 tons, £792,471; zinc 29,861 tons, £2,111,384; and cobalt 270,337 cwts., £1,927,113. The total value of minerals produced was £7,610,179 less than for 1960.

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

THE year 1961 has not been marred by any serious stoppages of work and in spite of discussions on African advancement between the copper mining companies and the African mining employee organisations, and a larger

number of minor disputes outside the mining industry than in previous years, industrial relations were, on the whole, good. A statutory minimum wage for Africans employed in urban areas on the line of rail came into operation during the year. A separate rate was fixed for the Southern Province.

## FARMING

THE rains started normally at the beginning of the 1960-61 season and were evenly distributed over the season. There were no long dry spells, and consequently the season proved exceptionally favourable for the growing of crops. The rains continued abnormally into March and April, however, and while this assisted the ripening of late planted maize, the high humidity proved very damaging to the curing of the Turkish tobacco crop. There was no drought or serious flooding in any part of the Territory, and grazing conditions were generally good throughout the year.

The year was notable for record crops of maize, groundnuts and Burley tobacco. The surplus African maize crop of 935,000 bags in the line-of-rail areas and the Eastern Province, which was delivered to the Grain Marketing Board, was slightly more than the previous highest figure recorded in 1957. The exceptionally large crop of 1,259,000 bags grown by European farmers was also a record. This large crop necessitated a fall in the price paid to the producer since a substantial proportion of it had to be sold in the world markets at prices generally lower than the internal price within the Federation.

The Eastern Province groundnut crop which was sold through organised marketing channels and amounted to 143,000 bags, was over 30 per cent higher than the previous season's record. Most of the crop consisted of confectionery grade nuts, which fetch a high price in world markets, and the price paid to the producer was maintained near the previous year's levels. European growers of flue-cured tobacco on the line of rail also experienced a good year. For subsistence producers it was an exceptionally favourable season; even in areas which are liable to seasonal food shortages, surplus crops were recorded.

The African-owned cattle population increased during the year by approximately 6.4 per cent to 1,070,500. Total slaughtering of cattle by licensed butcheries amounted to 55,000 head, of which it is estimated that some 30,000 were marketed by African producers. In addition, an unknown number of cattle were slaughtered in the villages and rural areas for subsistence consumption.

Advisory services for non-African agriculture are provided in the Territory by the Department of Conservation and Extension of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture. The Northern Rhodesia Government's Ministry of African Agriculture is responsible for providing extension, research, animal husbandry and marketing services for Africans. Training facilities for the

Ministry's staff are based on a training centre at Monze, and a number of Farm Institutes are now being planned to serve various areas of the country.

The established schemes for developing "improved farmers" and "peasant farmers" continued to make progress. Further development of the latter scheme has been limited by the availability of funds, and in the meantime the economics of the scheme are under review, in order to establish whether any policy changes are needed in the light of experience. In the Southern Province, the livestock improvement scheme continued to develop under the slogan "Cattle as a Business". The programme of regional and farm planning gained impetus. Extensive surveys were completed in the Southern Province, and a number of pilot land usage projects were started. Schemes were also in hand in four other provinces.

Applied research work continued at the Central Agricultural Research Station at Mount Makulu near Lusaka, supported by regional research stations at Misamfu in the Northern Province and at Mazabuka and Magoye in the Southern Province. Work carried out included soil surveys, grassland research, plant breeding, and a comprehensive programme of agronomic experiments.

## AFRICAN EDUCATION

THE total enrolment of African pupils in schools maintained or assisted by the Government rose in 1961 to over 304,000. This represents an increase of 15,000 over the figures for 1960. It is interesting to note that the percentage increase in secondary school enrolment was 31.5 whereas the percentage increases in upper and lower primary enrolment were 11.1 and 4.1 respectively, showing the emphasis that is now being placed on secondary school development. It is estimated that just over 60 per cent of the children of primary school age are in school. In May, 1961, 4,231 boys and 932 girls obtained their Standard VI primary school certificates, compared with 3,981 boys and 762 girls in 1960.

During the period July to October, 64 schools were destroyed or considerably damaged by arson in the course of political disturbances. This meant the destruction of some 8,500 school places. Schools forced to close may only be reopened after they have been rebuilt and re-equipped by the local community. By the end of the year two-thirds of the affected schools had reopened.

The provision made for recurrent expenditure in African education in the period 1st July, 1961, to 30th June, 1962, was £3,196,777, an increase of £561,979 on the figure for the previous financial year.

## POPULATION

IT is estimated that in June, 1961, the population of Northern Rhodesia comprised 74,000 Europeans, 2,400,000 Africans and 10,000 persons of other races, mainly Asian.

During the year the number of non-African immigrants entering the Territory from outside the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was in the region of 3,300 Europeans and 340 Asians and Coloured persons. Migration within the Federation is unrestricted and unrecorded, and records of emigration to countries outside the Federation are kept only for the Federation as a whole and are not broken down into territorial categories.

During 1961 the excess of European births over deaths was approximately 1,800. There is no general system of registration for Coloured and African births and deaths.

## COST OF LIVING

THE European consumer prices index (based on August, 1939 = 100) rose from 218 in November, 1960, to 222 in October, 1961, for all items. During this period the foodstuffs index rose from 280 to 287, but the indices for clothing, household stores, etc. remained almost constant.

## VISITORS

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Honourable Reginald Maudling, M.P., visited Northern Rhodesia in December.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Dalhousie made several visits to various parts of the Territory.

Other distinguished visitors included:

Sir Charles Ponsonby, Bt., T.D., D.L., Beit Trust.

Sir Sydney Littlewood, International Commission of Jurists.

Maj.-General C. Lloyd, C.B., C.B.E., T.D., Director City and Guilds of London Institute.

A delegation of Swedish Trade Unionists led by Mr. B. Viklund.

Mr. Anthony Royle, M.P.

Major Patrick Wall, M.C., V.R.D., M.P.

Dr. A. G. Darnley, U.K. Atomic Energy Authority.

Sir Spencer Summers, M.P.

Sir Donald MacGillivray, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.

Lt.-General H. E. Knott, C.B., M.B.E., Director-General of Army Medical Services.

The 1961 African Tour of the Imperial Defence College led by Rear-Admiral G. I. M. Balfour, D.S.C.

A team from the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation led by Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswami.

Mr. Charles Longbottom, M.P.

Mr. G. Mennen Williams, United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Mr. K. R. Johnstone, C.M.G., Deputy Director-General of the British Council.

Mr. S. E. Watrous, British Broadcasting Corporation.

## CAPITAL PLAN

PROVISIONAL allocations under the Northern Rhodesia Government's Capital Plan of £30,000,000 for 1961-65 have been made to the following economic functions:

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Rural development | 10,500,000 |
| Crown Land settlement | 500,000 |
| Urban development | 10,000,000 |
| Staff training and African education | 5,000,000 |
| Administrative and general | 3,500,000 |
| Unallocated reserve | 500,000 |
| | £30,000,000 |

Detailed allocations to services are still in the process of finalisation.

In comparison with previous plans, the 1961-65 plan will show an increasing bias towards economic development, particularly in the rural areas.

# PART II

## *Chapter* 1: Population

A CENSUS of population in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was held on 8th May, 1956. This included all Europeans, Asians, Coloured persons and Africans in employment. For the purpose of this census the term "Africans in employment" was confined to African employees. The census in Northern Rhodesia enumerated 64,810 Europeans, 5,400 Asians, 1,550 Coloured persons and 263,132 Africans in employment. All the 1956 census results are provisional except those of Africans in employment. It is estimated that in June, 1961, the population of Northern Rhodesia consisted of 74,000 Europeans, 7,600 Asians, 1,900 persons of mixed race and 2,400,000 Africans.

The previous census in Northern Rhodesia, also covering Europeans, Asians, Coloured persons and Africans in employment, was held on 8th May, 1951. At that date there were 37,079 Europeans, 2,524 Asians, 1,112 Coloured persons, 228,676 Africans in employment and a total African population of approximately 1,870,000. The non-African population increased between the 1951 and 1956 censuses in all provinces except the Eastern Province. In that province the European population decreased from 980 to 940, the number of Africans in employment decreased from 30,276 to 18,129 and the number of Coloured persons decreased from 331 to 270, but the Asian population rose from 498 to 830, and the total African population also increased.

Well over half the European population and nearly half the Africans in employment are concentrated in the Western Province. This area contains the large Northern Rhodesia copper mines and in 1956 had a European population of 37,630 with 1,480 Asians, 490 Coloured persons and 120,466 Africans in employment.

The largest urban areas in the Territory are Nkana-Kitwe, Ndola, and Lusaka, the capital. Total population of all races in each of these towns is over 90,000. Nkana-Kitwe has the largest number of Europeans, who are estimated to total over 12,000. The other two centres do not lag far behind and largely make up the numerical difference with an element of Asian and other races, in each case in the region of 1,600, which is not found in Nkana-Kitwe.

Annual population estimates, population at census dates and figures showing European births, deaths, marriages and infant mortality are given in a separate table (*see* Appendix I).

# *Chapter* 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisations

## WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

THE mining companies, the Territorial Government and the Rhodesia Railways remain the largest single employers in the Territory. Wages paid to African employees of these organisations, together with those paid to employees of other industries, are outlined in the table below. These include cost-of-living allowance, but exclude metal or any other bonus, housing allowance, overtime and leave allowance.

| *Industry* | *Monthly Average* £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| Copper Mines: | |
| Daily paid | 11 11 4 |
| Railways | 15 15 6 |
| Government: | |
| Daily paid on line of rail | 9 4 2 |
| Daily paid off line of rail | 5 4 11 |
| Other Industries: | |
| General workers | 9 12 3 |
| Farm workers | 4 7 0 |

The above table is based on a working month of 26 days.

A metal bonus constitutes an important source of income for both European and African employees in the copper mining industry in addition to the above rates, and for the year ending 30th June, 1961, a rate of 36½ per cent was declared and credited to employees' salaries as follows:

(*a*) 5 per cent of basic pay, as Christmas bonus;

(*b*) 10 per cent of basic pay, as leave bonus;

(*c*) 21½ per cent of basic pay, as cash bonus, provided that the whole or any portion of this bonus could, at the option of the employee, be credited to a savings fund.

Based on a month of 26 working days, African wages are inclusive of rations but exclusive of housing which is provided at the expense of the employer and is valued at from 20*s.* to 95*s.* per month.

The hours of work in industry varied from 40 to 60 hours per week, whilst manual workers in Government service put in 45 hours per week. Leave ranged from 12 to 30 working days per annum, and in respect of overtime, a rate of time and a half, with double time on Sundays and public holidays, was usually paid.

On the copper mines, the wages of European daily paid employees ranged from 69*s.* 5*d.* to 91*s.* 5*d.* per shift for underground workers, and from 68*s.* 4*d.* to 87*s.* for surface workers, inclusive of cost-of-living allowance but exclusive of metal bonus. In other industries, salaries ranging from £50 to £150 were paid to European males.

The consumer prices index numbers for Europeans (August 1939 = 100) rose from 218 in December, 1960, to 222 in December, 1961, for "all items" whilst for Africans in urban areas (December 1955 = 100) it dropped from 101 in December, 1960, to 99 in December, 1961.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

DURING the year there were 116 disputes and strikes, 65 of which involved stoppages of work and caused a loss of 19,640 man-days in all. There were 19 disputes in the mining industry, 22 disputes in the construction and allied trades and the remaining 75 were miscellaneous disputes, all of which were of a minor nature. Twenty-six disputes were settled by formal conciliation or arbitration, 16 by direct negotiation, 22 by Labour Officers, using informal conciliation, 44 as a result of their direct intervention and the remainder unresolved.

## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

IN the sphere of training for employment, the year has been noteworthy for the publication of the Keir report which embodies the conclusions and recommendations of a committee set up jointly by the Copperbelt Technical Foundation, the Northern Rhodesia Government and the Federal Government to investigate technical training in Northern Rhodesia. Sir David Lindsey Keir, KT., Master of Balliol, as Chairman of the Committee, was assisted by Mr. J. C. Jones, C.B.E., the Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. F. Bray, C.B., Technical Education Adviser to the Federal Government. The committee recommended that technical training should be carried out on a multi-racial basis and this recommendation has been accepted in principle by the sponsors of the report. A working party, representing the sponsors, was appointed to assess the full implications of the report.

An extensive range of training courses was provided during the year by the mining companies for both African and European employees. These courses provided training at all levels of employment, both on the surface and underground, and also in administrative duties.

Some 2,162 Africans were in training under Government sponsored schemes at the end of the year. A wide field of instruction was made available to these persons by Government departments, covering separate trades and occupations which ranged from that of veterinary assistant to electrical welder. The Government also inaugurated a series of intensive training courses for its employees as part of its revised arrangements for a locally based multi-racial civil service.

Trade testing was carried on throughout the year and of a total of 1,934 applicants, 31 per cent obtained third-class certificates, 13.4 per cent second-class, and 6.1 per cent first-class, while the percentage of successful passes was 50.5 per cent.

The Department of Labour continued to supervise the system of apprenticeship, and at the end of the year there were 463 registered apprentices. Those in the mining towns were able to make extensive use of the facilities of the Copperbelt Technical Foundation, an organisation which has notably contributed towards the high standard of technical skill which has now been achieved amongst apprentices in the Territory. The Ndola Technical College also undertook technical training and became multi-racial in 1961.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

WITHIN the Ministry of Labour and Mines, the Department of Labour continued to be divided into six sections—headquarters, labour, apprenticeship, workmen's compensation, trade testing and factories inspectorate. The department was under the control of an Under Secretary (previously called the Labour Commissioner) with a headquarters staff of an Assistant Secretary (previously called the Deputy Labour Commissioner), a Senior Labour Officer, a Statistical Officer, two Labour Officers and nine clerks.

An Assistant Labour Commissioner, two Senior Labour Officers, 25 Labour Officers, three Executive Assistants and six Labour Assistants operated throughout districts on the line of rail. One Labour Officer was stationed in the Luapula Province and also looked after the Northern Province. Their duties included both industrial relations and the inspection work of the department. These officers also carried out periodical inspections in other parts of the Territory. An officer representing the department was stationed in Salisbury, and another, who was shared with the Nyasaland Government, in Johannesburg. These two officers watched the interests of Northern Rhodesia Africans employed in Southern Rhodesia and in the Republic of South Africa.

There were a Senior Inspector of Factories, two Inspectors of Factories and two Boiler Inspectors who were responsible for ensuring that proper standards of safety, health and welfare were maintained in factories. Unfortunately, due to staff shortage, all of these posts were not occupied during the whole year.

The post of Superintendent of Industrial Training, which was vacant during the year, was temporarily filled by other officers of the department. The Superintendent of Industrial Training is responsible for the work of both the apprenticeship and trade testing branches. The former work was concerned with the testing and supervision of apprentices, while the latter dealt with the testing and classification of Africans who follow various trades in the building and engineering industries, although they are not journeymen.

The Workmen's Compensation Commissioner administered the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and examined the settlement of claims under it to see that they complied with the law. Whenever any matter was in

dispute, he endeavoured to bring about agreement between the parties and in such cases his advice was usually taken.

The functions of the Labour Department were to promote and maintain good industrial relations and to enforce legislation for the protection of labour.

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

AT the end of 1961, there were 29 registered trade unions in the Territory.

In the mining industry, European daily paid workers were represented by the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union which has a closed shop agreement with the mining companies. By the triennial ballot (required by law) this agreement will continue. Employees in the supervisory staff categories were eligible for membership of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials' and Salaried Staff Association; about 73 per cent of those eligible were members of the Association.

In other industries and spheres of employment, eight registered trade unions were available to European employees, although the constitutional provisions of some permit multi-racial membership. There were 19 Asian and African registered trade unions. Whereas former African trade unions were either affiliated to the Northern Rhodesia African Trade Unions Congress or the reformed Trade Union Congress, these two bodies have now amalgamated under the title of the United Trades Union Congress. By far the largest African trade union was the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union which represented African mine employees engaged on ticket-to-ticket contracts; those on monthly pay were eligible to join the Northern Rhodesia Mines' African Staff Association. Both of these employee organisations have agreements with the mining companies for the operation of a check-off system of collecting union dues. The Trade Union during 1961 increased its monthly subscription from members from 1*s.* per ticket to 1*s.* 9*d.* per ticket.

The copper mining industry enjoyed another year of satisfactory industrial relations. The Mining Joint Industrial Council continued to operate satisfactorily in dealing with problems arising between the mining companies and the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union and the agreement reached at this Council in 1960 between the companies and the Union concerning African advancement, has been the subject of protracted discussions with the African unions. Agreement was reached with the Mines' African Staff Association but not with the Northern Rhodesia African Mineworkers' Trade Union and the matter was referred to conciliation. As a result of conciliation proceedings in a dispute between the companies and the Mines' African Staff Assocation an increase of 45*s.* per month was granted and the cost-of-living allowance was abolished.

The African advancement agreement now in force on the Rhodesia Railways is operating satisfactorily and Africans, after training, have been appointed to jobs previously exclusively carried out by non-Africans.

The outstanding feature of the year generally was the increase in trade union activity outside the mining industry and the consequent rise in the number of industrial disputes notified to Government in this sphere. This increase does not represent a deterioration in employer/employee relations but rather reflects an improvement in the means whereby employees can make their grievances known. In fact, there has been a marked readiness by employers in commerce and industry to hear African employees' representatives. This change in attitude was also noticed towards the end of the year amongst farmers in the Southern Province of the Territory. The majority of disputes were settled amicably by formal and informal conciliation and few strikes occurred.

The two Whitley Councils for European and African Civil Servants of Government continued to operate during the year and discussed a number of routine matters. Both Associations were, however, represented in discussions with Government which led up to the introduction of the Northern Rhodesia Civil Service (Local Conditions) in November, 1961. These conditions are non-racial in character.

Local authorities in the Territory have had a series of demands from various trade unions representing African employees for wage increases and improvements in service conditions. Conciliation proceedings were in progress at the end of the year in trade disputes concerning all the major local authorities except Broken Hill Municipal Council. In the latter case, an agreement was reached between the Council and the Kabwe Municipal Workers' Trade Union providing for wage increases, improved conditions of service and a revised salary structure. The agreement is to be reviewed after two years.

The joint council for African employees of local authorities in the Western Province met many times to discuss wage rates and African advancement, without reaching agreement. The problems are now to be discussed at conciliation.

The City Council of Lusaka and the Midlands African Municipal Employees Trade Union reached agreement on new conditions of service which were brought into effect from 24th June, 1961, but the Union is asking for the increases to be backdated to 1st January, 1961. This has now been referred to conciliation.

The determination of the Wages and Conditions of Employment Board was introduced in January, and set a minimum of $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour for all workers employed on the line of rail except domestic servants, agricultural workers and those covered by existing agreements and those in the Southern Province. For the latter category the minimum was set at $7d.$ per hour. Large numbers of Africans have benefited with substantial increases in pay both in secondary industry and in Government.

## NATIVE TAX

THE rates of annual tax vary from 10*s.* in the remotest rural areas to £1 in the mining districts. Limits varying from 6*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* had remained unchanged from 1938 until, by a Government Notice published towards the end of 1955, these increases became effective from 1st January, 1956. The whole of the increases in respect of Northern Rhodesia Africans are credited to the native treasuries, whereas the full amounts payable by alien Africans accrue to Government. The effect of the changes in regard to Northern Rhodesia Africans is to provide for 10*s.* and 15*s.* tax rates in rural areas and 15*s.* and £1 rates in the urban areas. Government receives 1*s.* of the rural tax and 2*s.* of the urban tax, half the latter sum being devoted to the financing of welfare activities.

The three-way division of tax is shown in the following table:

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10*s.* tax in rural areas | Government | 1 | 0 |
| | Native Authority | 7 | 6 |
| | Provincial Native Treasury Fund | 1 | 6 |
| | Total | 10 | 0 |
| 15*s.* tax in rural areas | Government | 1 | 0 |
| | Native Authority | 10 | 0 |
| | Provincial Native Treasury Fund | 4 | 0 |
| | Total | 15 | 0 |
| 15*s.* tax in urban areas | Government | 2 | 0 |
| | Native Authority | 9 | 0 |
| | Provincial Native Treasury Fund | 4 | 0 |
| | Total | 15 | 0 |
| 20*s.* tax in urban areas | Government | 2 | 0 |
| | Native Authority | 11 | 6 |
| | Provincial Native Treasury Fund | 6 | 6 |
| | Total | 20 | 0 |

The share of tax received by native authorities is employed by them through their own native treasuries in meeting the expenses of local government. These funds may be supplemented from time to time by the committee administering the Provincial Native Treasury Fund, particularly to aid the financing of specifically approved projects for the development of their areas. In addition, direct levies varying from 2*s.* to £1 per annum per adult male are imposed by most native authorities in their respective area, both for particular and general purposes.

# *Chapter* 3: Public Finance and Taxation

THE establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on 23rd October, 1953, resulted in considerable changes in the Territory's financial responsibilities and arrangements. The principal departments and services taken over by the Federal Government were Audit, Civil Aviation, Military, Prisons, Customs, Income Tax, Posts and Telegraphs, European Education, Health, Immigration and European Agriculture.

Broadcasting, which was formerly a responsibility of the Information Department, was transferred to the control of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation on 1st February, 1958. The Federal Government took over responsibility for the assessment and collection of income tax, customs and excise duties on 1st April, 1954.

The main sources of revenue are now the payment received from the Federal Government representing 18 per cent of collections within the Federation of taxes on income, and the territorial surcharge on company income tax assessments, also collected by the Federal Government on behalf of the Northern Rhodesia Government. These two taxes represented 56 per cent of the actual revenue for 1960-61. Under the provisions of the Federal Constitution the territorial governments may authorise the Federal Government to levy and collect on their behalf surcharges, both on personal incomes and company profits, up to a maximum of 20 per cent of income tax assessments in the case of the former and one-fifth of the rate of the basic tax for the latter. So far the maximum permissible surcharge has only been imposed on company profits in Northern Rhodesia but the Territorial Surcharge Ordinance was amended in September, 1961, exempting approved new industries in the Territory from territorial surcharge in the year of assessment in which operations are commenced and the four succeeding years of assessment. No surcharge has yet been imposed on personal incomes.

Mineral Royalties accounted for 14 per cent of the 1960-61 revenue. Under an agreement with the British South Africa Company the Government receives 20 per cent of royalties paid to the former by mining companies in the Territory. The remaining revenue derives from a wide range of miscellaneous items (e.g. reimbursements for services rendered to the Federal Government, interest, fees, etc.). The Government receives no share of customs and excise duties, which, under the Federal Constitution, accrue in their entirety to the Federal Government, but levies a sales tax on motor spirit, at present at the rate of 3*d*. per gallon.

Native tax is payable by all adult male Africans, unless exempted, and varies between 10*s*. and £1 per annum. There are, in addition, certain levies generally varying between 2*s*. 6*d*. and £1 per annum made by native authorities.

The main item of expenditure in the financial year ending 30th June, 1961, was that on the Police, amounting to 16 per cent of the total. The next highest item, representing 15 per cent of the total, was that of an administrative and recurrent nature incurred by the Ministry of Transport and Works. This was followed by the Ministry of African Education and the Ministry of Native Affairs which accounted for 14 per cent and 11 per cent respectively of the total expenditure. Recurrent expenditure, excluding appropriations from the general revenue balance, was £14,804,802 in 1958-59, rising to £16,204,820 in 1959-60, to £18,293,319 in 1960-61 and to £19,775,002 in 1961-62 if estimates are proved correct.

Recurrent revenue for 1958-59 amounted to £16,652,086 and for 1959-60 it amounted to £16,721,765. In 1960-61 it rose to £18,890,271 and the estimate for 1961-62 is £19,789,800.

The main sources of revenue to the Capital Fund in the year ended 30th June, 1961, and estimated revenue for the following financial year are as follows:

| | *Up to 30th June,* 1961 | *Estimate for* 1961-62 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| Appropriations from surplus balances | 1,500,000 | 500,000 |
| Loan flotations (including contributions from pensions reserves) | 2,481,256 | 2,065,000 |
| Colonial Development and Welfare Grants | 402,955 | 473,957 |
| Capital repayments | 1,009,357 | 905,149 |
| Reserves | 400,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Special project finance | 90,000 | 600,000 |
| Minor sources | 55,711 | 155,322 |

Expenditure from the Capital Fund was £8,629,090 in 1956-57, £8,083,936 in 1957-58, £8,976,307 in 1958-59, £8,384,510 in 1959-60 and £7,517,474 in 1960-61. The estimated expenditure from the Capital Fund in 1961-62 is £7,916,992.

The preliminary plans for capital expenditure during the period 1st July, 1961, to 30th June, 1965, total £30,000,000.

As at 30th June, 1959, the accumulated surplus stood at £2,308,344. Drawings to finance development and capital items resulted in the surplus being reduced to £915,144 at 30th June, 1960. A surplus in the 1960-61 financial year more than offset drawings for development and capital items and the accumulated balance in hand at 30th June, 1961, was increased to £745,556. It is estimated that the accumulated surplus will be reduced to £450,002 at 30th June, 1962, because of further drawings to finance development and capital items. Transfers to the Capital Fund will reduce the Reserve Fund to £4,050,000 at 30th June, 1962.

Tables showing the statements of revenue and expenditure for the financial years 1953 to 1960-61 are at Appendix III.

# *Chapter* 4: Currency and Banking

## CURRENCY

THE Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was established on 15th March, 1956, as a central bank with wide powers and functions. The bank acts as a banker to both the Federal Government and the Territorial Government. It is empowered to regulate the issue of currency, to control banking, to buy, sell and deal in gold and foreign currencies and to exercise functions relating to exchange control.

In addition, it may, subject to prescribed conditions, accept money on current account, grant loans and advances, buy, sell and discount bills of exchange, and issue, underwrite and manage loans for the Federal Government, the territorial governments, or other bodies corporate established under the authority of any federal or territorial law.

The Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland took over the assets of the Central African Currency Board on 1st April, 1956, and it has the sole right to make or to issue bank notes, currency notes and coin within the Federation. Formerly the currency used was issued by the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board and was common to Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The denominations were 10*s*., £1, £5 and £10 notes, cupro-nickel or copper halfpennies and pennies and cupro-nickel or silver threepenny pieces, sixpences, shillings, florins and half-crowns. On 23rd April, 1957, however, the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland commenced the issue of its own notes. A fresh range of coinage similar in demonination to that previously in use was introduced. The two types of currency now circulate together, but the new will gradually replace the old as the latter becomes unfit for circulation.

### *United Kingdom Currency*

Bank of England and United Kingdom currency notes are no longer accepted. United Kingdom coinage ceased to be legal tender after 31st December, 1954.

### *Foreign and Other Currencies*

Foreign currency is not legal tender. East African Currency Board notes and coin imported by Africans are accepted by the Government in small quantities and are exchanged at par for Central African notes and coin collected in Tanganyika. Silver coin of the Republic of South Africa is accepted by the Government from Africans and is repatriated at Government expense.

## BANKING

THE main banking business in Northern Rhodesia is conducted by Barclays Bank (D.C.O.), with 15 branches and 12 agencies, and the Standard Bank Ltd., with 13 branches and nine agencies. Three branches and one sub-branch are maintained by National and Grindlays Bank Ltd. and two branches by the Netherlands Bank of South Africa Ltd. Savings facilities are also provided by the Federal Post Office Savings Bank, which has branches throughout the Territory.

Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd. (a subsidiary of Barclays Bank (D.C.O.)) provides finance of a medium-term character for the purposes of agricultural and industrial development and loans to local government bodies of a type which a commercial bank cannot be expected to undertake. In certain circumstances it is also prepared to consider applications for long and short-term loans.

The Land and Agricultural Bank of Northern Rhodesia started operations during 1953. All loans previously made to farmers by the Land Board were taken over by the Land Bank, which, operating on business lines, continues to make short and long-term loans to farmers and agricultural societies against various forms of security. Total loans granted by the Land Bank during the year 1960-61 amounted to £1,688,440. Loans outstanding on 30th June, 1961, including loans taken over from the Land Board, totalled £3,105,409.

To assist industry in obtaining necessary capital for development the Northern Rhodesia Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. was established in April, 1960, with an authorised capital of £2,250,000, of which the Northern Rhodesia Government immediately subscribed £850,000, and it took over the functions of the former Industrial Loans Board. The memorandum and articles of association enable the corporation to give industrialists the financial or other material assistance most suited to individual needs, and also, by market research, to undertake special investigations and the provision of management services, to encourage industrial development in its broadest sense.

# *Chapter* 5: Commerce

COMMERCE and trade became the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 1st July, 1954, although certain aspects of commerce remain a territorial responsibility.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

EMPHASIS in the co-operative movement in Northern Rhodesia continues to centre on the agricultural marketing field. There were 12 dissolutions during the year and no new registrations, leaving a total of 227 registered societies. The most significant dissolution was the voluntary liquidation of the large European-owned creamery, the members of which decided to hand their society over to the Dairy Marketing Board; only one African-owned producer society was dissolved.

It has been a most successful year for the agricultural movement both in turnover and ideological progress. In the most progressive province, two of the biggest unions have now appointed competent African chairmen in spite of the continuing difficulty of finding men of suitable character and ability who are willing to carry responsibility as office bearers.

There is an increasing awareness among members of the independent nature of their societies and a decreasing dependence on Government officers and European management for taking higher level decisions. The training of suitable men for positions of responsibility is being encouraged in all areas and the staff of the Co-operative Societies and African Marketing Department is playing a large part in this field of work.

Falling prices for maize have made it necessary for advisory staff to encourage the cultivation of alternative cash crops and the reduction of maize acreages.

It is expected, when final figures emerge, that the turnover of African-owned co-operatives will top the £2,000,000 mark for 1961.

## BUILDING SOCIETIES

THE number of societies registered in the Territory remains at six.

Total assets at 30th September, 1961, were just over £26,250,000, with mortgage balances of nearly £20,500,000; share capital was over £16,250,000 and deposits were nearly £4,750,000.

The uncertainties of the political situation and a continuation of the recession in the business world has resulted in a reduction of mortgage business during the year.

## BANKRUPTCIES

THE number of receiving orders made during the year increased from 101 in 1960 to 118 in 1961.

The number of trading cases decreased from 56 cases to 27 but the number of other cases increased from 45 to 91. In spite of the increased number of bankruptcies the overall deficiency has declined due to the increased percentage of non-trading cases, where the debts are usually under £1,000.

The fall in the number of trading cases tends to show that business has improved but it should be noted that failure in some of the non-trading cases has been due to debts contracted in a previous business venture. In general, the reason for filing petitions in non-trading cases is the desire to place personal effects out of the reach of judgement creditors and in most of these cases contributions are paid to the Official Receiver for distribution among the creditors. In this way part, and in some cases all, of the debts are eventually paid.

The English law and practice in bankruptcy is applied in the Territory.

# *Chapter* 6: Production

## AGRICULTURE: PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

IT was a particularly good growing season for maize and a record crop was marketed. Total purchases by the Grain Marketing Board and other agencies were as follows:

MAIZE PURCHASED
(*Tons of* 2,000 *lb.*)

| 1961 *Harvest* | *European* | *African* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grain Marketing Board . . . | 125,900 | 93,574 | 219,474 |
| Other agencies outside the Board's sphere | — | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| | | | 221,474 |

COMPARATIVE TABLE

| | *European* | *African* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1956 . . . . . | 89,283 | 66,383 | 155,666 |
| 1957 . . . . . | 117,634 | 89,925 | 207,559 |
| 1958 . . . . . | 54,300 | 5,500 | 59,800 |
| 1959 . . . . . | 100,800 | 54,480 | 155,280 |
| 1960 . . . . . | 95,747 | 74,015 | 169,762 |

The prescribed prices to producers were considerably reduced from last year to 31*s.* 6*d.* for Class "A", 31*s.* for Class "B", 30*s.* for Class "C" and 29*s.* on valuation for Class "D". On the information available it appears that producers were overpaid at these prices and recovery may have to be effected on future crops. The total internal territorial requirements are virtually unchanged at an estimated 130,000 to 140,000 tons. The very large surplus went for export in the Federal Government's programme at world prices.

Groundnut production for sale was again a record 13,636 tons, the bulk being produced in the Eastern Province. This was an increase of 30 per cent over last year's record. Prices remained unchanged, being 90*s.* per bag (180 lb.) at the Grain Marketing Board line-of-rail depots, with premium prices for export confectionery grades.

There was little change in the production for sale of small grains, i.e. sorghum and millet, which was approximately 2,300 tons. Other minor commodities including beans, sunflower, paddy, wheat and seed cotton where virtually unchanged at about 1,000 tons in all.

Flue-cured tobacco was entirely produced by European growers. Statistics for Northern Rhodesia are not available because these are no longer kept separate by the two boards concerned. There was, however, little or no variation in production and average price from last year.

Burley tobacco was confined largely to the Eastern Province. European production, mainly through African tenant farming, amounted to approximately 900,000 lb. and African production to 249,185 lb. All was sold on the Limbe floors at an average price of 24*d.* per lb.

Turkish tobacco suffered a very serious set-back in quantity and particularly quality due to adverse climatic conditions for the crop. A total of 166,404 lb. of African-grown Samsun was sold at an average price of 22.7*d.* per lb. and 27,867 lb. of African-grown Soluk fetched an average of 21.6*d.* per lb. European production of Turkish tobacco was approximately 50,000 lb. weight.

Cassava continued to be the most widely grown crop in the Territory, but since it is used almost entirely for subsistence, production statistics are not available. Incomplete statistics show that the total trade in cassava meal was of the order of 20,000 to 30,000 bags.

As far as livestock is concerned, the national herd showed a steady increase to 1,070,460 African-owned and 221,000 European-owned cattle, including dairy cattle. The total number slaughtered by licensed butcheries was 55,000 adult cattle of which about 30,000 were from African producers and the balance from European herds. It was not known how many African-owned cattle were slaughtered for sale in villages and for subsistence. There was a continued improvement in marketing facilities through the steady expansion of the activities of the Cold Storage Commission into the African areas. Prices remained much the same as last year.

Estimated total production of milk for all purposes was 4,000,000 gallons in 1960–61, with an average price to producers of 46.5*d.* per gallon including bonus payments. This industry is entirely in the hands of European farmers.

Although accurate statistics are not available, poultry continued to be an important item in the cash economy of the African areas. For instance, an estimate for the Southern Province alone indicated that about 70,000 table birds, valued at 10*s.* to 15*s.* each, were sold in urban centres mainly on the Copperbelt.

The population of sheep and goats was estimated at 164,000 head, but these were widely distributed in small village flocks throughout the Territory. Only about 3,700 head were sold in regular markets.

The population of African-owned pigs was estimated at a total of 62,900 head, mainly in the Fort Jameson and Petauke areas of the Eastern Province; consumption was largely confined to subsistence. In the Southern Province, however, African producers in the Monze district formed a Pig Producer's Association towards the end of the year and marketed a small initial consignment of baconers. European-owned herds amounted to approximately 13,000 head, and over 13,000 pigs were slaughtered for commercial purposes in the Territory during the year.

## ANIMAL HEALTH

THE year 1961 brought good rains and a mild winter, and livestock populations continued to increase. With the exception of Newcastle Disease in poultry, there were no large scale epizootics and trade was not hampered.

The Territory was free from Rinderpest, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia and Foot and Mouth Disease.

The Lundazi district of the Eastern Province suffered an invasion of East Coast Fever, but control was quickly established, losses were small, and further spread was prevented. In Abercorn, an enzootic East Coast Fever area, three dip tanks were put out of action by arsonists; this senseless destruction recoiled at once on the people and two villages rapidly lost 25 cattle from the disease.

There were serious outbreaks of Newcastle Disease, which caused heavy mortality among village poultry, but no poultry farms were affected. Vaccination is becoming more widely practised.

The control of rabies continued. In the towns outbreaks have become a rarity as a result of intensive and continuing anti-rabic vaccination and elimination of strays, but in the reserves and peri-urban areas cases still occur.

In the Choma Veterinary District, where last year's report spoke of a belated acceptance of mass vaccination against Anthrax and Quarter Evil, the result has been dramatic; there was no case of either disease during the year. The sequence of events, low incidence—refusal of vaccination—rapidly rising incidence—mass vaccination—incidence nil, provided a clear object lesson which has been learned by those concerned.

Trypanosomiasis was widespread in distribution but was held in check, and, except in the Eastern Province, losses were small. The continuing work on anti-tsetse measures and chemotherapy have reduced the incidence of the disease, especially in the Southern Province.

## FISHERIES

DURING 1961 there were considerable variations in the figures and estimates of fish tonnages caught in the main fisheries areas as compared with the previous year. Of the established fisheries, Lake Mweru and the lower Luapula River yielded considerably reduced tonnages, due mainly to political unrest in Katanga, through which access to the main markets on the Copperbelt is gained. While catches at Lake Bangweulu remained much the same as in 1960, production at Mweru Wantipa increased to the highest figures yet recorded. Lake Tanganyika fisheries showed little change in production but improved amenities made available through the newly constituted Lake Tanganyika Fisheries, Ltd., which is sponsored by the Northern Rhodesia Industrial Development Corporation, should have effect during forthcoming seasons. The lower Kafue River fisheries showed a marked increase in catches during the year and this is thought to be largely due to the increased number of gill nets in use.

The most significant change has been at Lake Kariba where, according to available records, the growing fishing industry brought in some 1,000 tons of fish and it is believed that a further 1,000 tons may well have been

taken out of the lake. A fisheries training school was opened at Sinazongwe during the latter part of the year and it is expected that the school will be of major assistance in training local fishermen in modern methods of fishing.

The stocking of Lake Kariba has been stepped up by Chilanga Fish Farm which, apart from supplying bream fingerlings, is investigating the possibility of introducing Ndgaa (a form of whitebait) from Lake Tanganyika in order to provide deepwater fishing.

Both Chilanga and Mwekera Fish Farms continued their investigations into the cross-breeding of fish and, in addition, supplied fingerlings to dams and artificial waters throughout the Territory. The Joint Fisheries Research Organisation, with its headquarters at Samfya, on Lake Bangweulu, has now been incorporated as a division of the Department of Game and Fisheries. Their survey of Bangweulu swamp conditions has been completed and greater attention is now being turned to Lakes Tanganyika and Mweru.

## FORESTRY

More than half the total area of Northern Rhodesia is covered by woodland, varying from near-savannah in the dry south to tall, dense woodlands approaching forest in the north and especially on the Zambezi-Congo watershed. Only 6 per cent of the Territory is Crown land, some 36 per cent being Native Reserve and the rest Native Trust Land. Forest Reserves and Protected Forest Areas have been established in all three land categories but to date only 6.5 per cent of the total area of the Territory has been reserved for the forest estate and this figure is far below the ultimate needs of the Territory for production and protection forests.

Progress with forest reservation is necessarily slow. It is geared partly to the progress of the Territory-wide survey of forest resources which the Forest Department is undertaking at the rate of two to four civil districts each year. It is affected even more by the rate at which the rural inhabitants and local authorities who have never previously considered the need for reserving forest areas, can be persuaded of that need. During the year a further 2,000 square miles were added to the forest estate.

Consumption of indigenous timber, poles and charcoal by the mining industry showed further increases during the year and increased production from the Western Timber Concession was achieved by the erection of a sawmill within the concession area. Elsewhere, consumption of timber and poles showed little change from the previous year, but charcoal production rose slightly.

The forest estate in the the Western Province, source of local supply of timber, poles and charcoal for the copper mines and refineries, was placed under a full scale working plan. In Southern Barotseland the Rhodesian Teak Forests Working Plan, revised in 1958, remained in force throughout

the year, and the Zambesi Saw Mills continued to exploit the Kataba forests under their 12-year licence.

Afforestation, mainly with tropical pines and eucalyptus, was expanded slightly as research into improved methods of establishment and weeding produced satisfactory results. The Plantation Planning Unit, created in 1959, completed its work of soil and vegetation surveys and site classification at all major and a number of smaller plantation centres, paving the way for large scale afforestation in the near future.

The three research divisions of silviculture, ecology and utilisation were combined into a single Forest Research Division under the charge of a Chief Forest Research Officer. Silvicultural research continued on the introduction of exotic species, on soils and site selection and on fertilizer and trace elements problems. A full scale programme of research into the ecology and regeneration problems of the valuable Rhodesian Teak (*Baikiaea plurijuga*) forests was initiated and a considerable amount of research work was carried out on land use problems especially with reference to the effects of fire. Research into utilisation problems relating to the requirements of the mining industry was continued and work commenced on the establishment of a utilisation centre for experimental work.

The Forest Training Centre continued to function throughout the year; three training courses and four refresher courses for field staff and two special re-training and proficiency testing courses for senior Forest Rangers were undertaken.

## MINING

With the exception of gold, limestone, manganese, pyrites, tin concentrates and amethysts, all mineral productions came from the seven large mines. Manganese production was hit by heavy costs and is now restricted to the line of rail. Renewed interest was shown in small mining ventures such as the mining of gold (194 oz.—£2,390) in the Mumbwa district, tin (1,917 lb. —£464) and amethyst (8,937 lb.—£7,998) in the Kalomo and Choma districts. A total of 416,644 tons of limestone valued at £473,095 were produced for the manufacture of cement and for the use as a flux in the copper smelters.

The mining industry provided employment for some 50,000 persons during 1961; the average numbers in service at the end of October, 1961, were 8,233 Europeans and 42,482 Africans, as compared with 7,992 Europeans and 42,359 Africans at the corresponding date in 1960. The training of Africans and Europeans continued progressively throughout the year with particular reference to the acceptance of responsibility by Africans for advanced positions.

The Department of Mines issued 763 blasting licences (391 to Africans and 372 to Europeans) as compared with 1,003 (714 to Africans and 289 to Europeans) in 1960.

The mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia, with certain exceptions, are owned by the British South Africa Company, and this Company pays 20 per cent of the net revenue from these rights to the Government. Prospecting is carried out either under an ordinary prospecting licence, valid for any part of the Territory open to prospecting, or under a "Grant of Exclusive Prospecting Rights" in respect of a specific area. Approximately 95 per cent of the Territory is held under such grants, leaving approximately 5 per cent open to prospecting under an ordinary licence. Mining rights are acquired either by pegging and registering mining locations (claims) under a prospecting licence or by "Special Grants" of mining rights from the British South Africa Company. Royalties are normally payable at the rate of 5 per cent of the gross value of the minerals produced, but royalties on copper, lead, and zinc are based on a sliding scale, the rate increasing as the selling price of the metal increases.

The weight and values of the minerals produced during the year were as follows:

| *Mineral* | *Weight* | *Approximate Value* £ |
|---|---|---|
| Copper (blister) | 148,823 tons | 28,849,170 |
| Copper (electrolytic) | 409,704 tons | 85,810,182 |
| Copper concentrates (13.74% Cu) | 696 tons | 16,964 |
| Copper, other | 1,415 tons | 277,052 |
| Cobalt, metal | 13,565 cwt. | 759,634 |
| Cobalt, alloy | — | — |
| Cobalt, other | 256,772 cwt. | 1,167,479 |
| Gold | 4,279 oz. | 51,950 |
| Silver | 744,084 oz. | 241,321 |
| Selenium | 39,362 lb. | 47,965 |
| Lead | 15,139 tons | 791,068 |
| Lead, other | 38 tons | 1,403 |
| Zinc | 29,861 tons | 2,111,384 |
| Cadmium | 41,695 lb. | 22,932 |
| Vanadium pemtoxide | 414 tons | 23,616 |
| Manganese (49.91a% Mn) | 52,596 tons | 465,794 |
| Amethyst | 8,937 lb. | 7,998 |
| Mica | — | — |
| Beryl | — | — |
| Limestone | 416,644 tons | 473,095 |
| Phyllite | 20,797 tons | 3,120 |
| Tin concentrates | 1,917 lb. | 464 |
| Guano | — | — |
| Total | | £121,122,591 |

## MINING DEVELOPMENT

MINING development continued during the year to maintain and improve ore reserves. Of significant importance was the commissioning of several shafts, the sinking of which commenced some two years previously. At Nkana Mine a refrigeration unit has been installed to permit mining operations at the lower levels where rock temperatures approaching 104°F.

have been encountered. The Imperial Smelter Furnace Plant at the Broken Hill Mine was put into operation in December.

Prospecting activities by companies continued throughout the year over a wide area and on a large scale, but prospecting by individuals remained on a small scale.

The training of African and European learner miners in the multi-racial underground training schools established at the large copper mines, is proving very successful.

# *Chapter* 7: Social Services

## EDUCATION

### *European Education*

EDUCATION of non-Africans is the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Education and is therefore not dealt with in this report.

### *African Education*

Education facilities for Africans continued to increase during 1961. It is estimated that about 62 per cent of the children of primary school age (8-15 years) are enrolled at school. The number attending aided and maintained lower primary schools is 239,156, an increase of 7,780 over the 1960 enrolment. The number completing this minimum four-year basic course in maintained and aided schools increased by 1,551 to 52,607. The number attending upper primary schools is 59,537, an increase of 6,661 over the 1960 figure. The number in the final year or Standard VI increased by 782 to 8,269.

It is the Government's long-term policy to provide a full primary course of eight years for all children. More money, school buildings and teachers with secondary education qualifications are required to achieve this end, and every year the population of school age increases. Over 90 per cent of the eight to 11 years age group receive four years schooling in lower primary schools. At the end of the lower primary course a selection has to be made and only 45 per cent of the children from Standard II are able to go on to the next two years of the primary course, except in the main urban areas where all children who are enrolled in Sub-standard A stay at school for six years. After the sixth year selection is again made and only about half of the children completing Standard IV can proceed to Standards V and VI. Of the upper primary age group (12-15 years) about 26 per cent of the children are in school.

Recent political and constitutional developments have emphasised the urgency of expanding facilities to prepare Africans for increased responsibilities, economic, social and civic. With this in mind the Ministry of African Education is placing the main emphasis in its development plans on a rapid expansion of secondary school facilities. The enrolment in all junior secondary schools increased from 2,058 in 1960 to 2,907 (including 484 girls) in September, 1961, and the total senior secondary enrolment rose from 485 to 817 (including 117 girls) in 1961. In addition there were 65 boys in the sixth form at Munali Secondary School and five girls in the sixth form at Chipembi Girls' Secondary School.

There were 1,211 teachers (813 men and 398 women) in training in September, 1961, and preparations are in hand for the building of a new

teacher training college at Mufulira. This will be financed by a part gift, part loan, from the Northern Rhodesia Educational Trust, a body set up in 1960 by the Rhodesian Selection Trust and the Anglo-American Corporation to handle the very generous funds that they have made available for a seven-year development programme of African education on the Copperbelt and in Broken Hill.

The enrolment of girls at all levels of the educational system continued to improve slowly. The number of girls in lower primary classes rose from 99,282 in 1960 to 104,040 in 1961, 43.5 per cent of the total lower primary enrolment. In upper primary classes the enrolment rose by 2,755 to 16,178, which represents 27 per cent of the upper primary total. In secondary schools there were 603 girls compared with 380 in 1960. A total of 335 women and girls attended homecraft and wives' courses and 120 were training as domestic science teachers. Thirty girls were attending a two-year Home Economics course at the Kitwe Technical School for Girls.

The total enrolment at the 17 trades schools was 782. In addition, there were 281 students at Hodgson Technical College where three-year courses leading to the City and Guilds Craft or Intermediate Certificate examination for bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, painters and electricians are held, in addition to two-year courses for leather workers, tailors and instructors.

In September, 1961, 132 African students were taking advanced courses outside the Territory with the aid of scholarships from the Territorial and Federal Governments. Thirty-eight, of whom seven were women, were in the United Kingdom. Besides these, 16 teachers went to the United Kingdom for further training. Five were at Moray House, Edinburgh, and 11 were at other institutes of education at Manchester, Hull, Exeter, Birmingham, Southampton, Durham, Bristol and Cambridge. Three industrial instructors were at Huddersfield Technical College, one was at Bolton Technical College and a fifth was at Melbourne, Australia.

In spite of serious shortage of staff, the adult education section continued with evening classes. These classes cater for all levels up to the advanced General Certificate of Education. About 1,600 fee-paying students attended these classes. Commercial classes in book-keeping and typewriting were organised on the Copperbelt. A total of 4,242 badges were awarded for homecraft courses taken under the Badge Scheme up to 30th June, 1961. After this date the Scheme was taken over by the Ministry of Native Affairs and the Ministry of Local Government and Social Welfare; the former in rural areas and the latter in urban areas. In the towns many women attended Badge Scheme classes organised by municipalities and mining companies, using the scheme prepared by the Ministry. All the mining companies organise academic classes for their African employees.

In Lusaka work was commenced on building a College of Further Education, with a generous grant made by the United States Government

which also agreed to provide three members of staff for the College. Grants were also made by the Rhodesian Selection Trust, the Anglo-American Corporation and the British South Africa Company. At the College various academic, vocational, cultural and domestic science courses will be organised during the daytime and evening. These will be non-racial in character and the general facilities of the College, such as the library and restaurant, will be open to anyone, irrespective of race. It is hoped that the College will become a cultural and educational centre for all communities, locally and territorially. A working party was set up to study the recommendations of the Keir Committee's report on technical education and training in Northern Rhodesia.

The primary school enrolment figures in 1961 would have been higher had it not been for an outbreak of politically-inspired arson which destroyed or considerably damaged 64 schools, causing some 8,500 children to lose their places at school. Most of these cases occurred in the Northern Province, 24 of them in one district alone. No school closed as a result of arson is allowed to re-open until it has been rebuilt and re-equipped by the local community. By the end of the year two-thirds of the schools had been rebuilt and re-opened.

The Publications Bureau of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is now part of the Ministry of African Education. During 1961 the number of unsolicited manuscripts received totalled 100, which was an increase of 23 over the 1960 figure. It was particularly pleasing to note the increasing interest in authorship in Nyasaland, from which territory 13 Tumbuka and eight Nyanja manuscripts originated. In addition 50 entries were received from Nyasaland in connection with an author's competition. Competitions for Lozi and Bemba authors were also held.

During the year nine new books were published under the auspices of the Bureau and there were 28 reprints. Co-operation with commercial publishers in the United Kingdom and in South Africa has continued and it is encouraging to note that publishers show an increasing readiness to publish reprints, and sometimes even new books, for Central Africa at their own risk instead of seeking Bureau guarantees; 130,000 volumes were produced on this basis in 1961 as compared with 95,500 in 1960, 10,000 in 1956 and none at all before that. At the end of the year, 259 titles published under Bureau auspices were in print, divided between English and 16 Central African languages. A selection of these, illustrating the range of subjects covered, is to be found in Part III, Chapter 4. The annual sales of books from the Bureau's mobile bookselling vans in the rural areas increased from £1,346 to £1,670 in 1961.

The Northern Rhodesia Library Service, which it was hoped would come into operation in 1961, failed to do so owing to difficulties encountered in recruiting the necessary professional staff. However, the Library Service Headquarters building is now complete and over 4,500 books have been

ordered. The Ndola Lottery Limited has made a generous donation of £5,000 for the purchase of books for the service. In the meantime the Bureau's own book-box scheme has continued to function at about 80 schools, welfare halls, hospitals and similar centres throughout the rural areas.

## HEALTH

THE Health Department is now the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Health and its activities are not therefore dealt with in this report.

## PNEUMOCONIOSIS MEDICAL AND RESEARCH BUREAU

THE total number of examinations carried out under the Pneumoconiosis Ordinance during 1961 was 40,851, a decrease of 1,826 compared with the number of examinations in 1960. The Bureau now holds the clinical and radiological records and the industrial histories of 119,647 miners. Laboratory examinations and investigations carried out during the year totalled 15,141.

In 1961 there were 47 first certifications of pneumoconiosis, 39 first certifications of tuberculosis and 24 cases were certified to be suffering from pneumoconiosis plus tuberculosis.

The attack rate of tuberculosis amongst non-pneumoconiotic African miners who were employed as miners during the 12 months previous to the date of examination in 1961, was 0.5 per thousand. The attack rate in non-pneumoconiotic African miners employed during 1961, including those examined in 1961 whilst employed in non-scheduled occupations, was 0.6 per thousand. The rate in non-pneumoconiotic African miners examined in 1961 who were not employed by the mining companies during 1961, was 4.3 per thousand.

The tuberculosis rate in pneumoconiotic African miners was very much higher. In the case of pneumoconiotics employed in a scheduled occupation during 1961, the attack rate of tuberculosis was 20 per thousand; in pneumoconiotics employed by the mining companies, including those in non-scheduled occupations, the attack rate was 17 per thousand and in those examined in 1961 who were not employed by the mining companies, the rate was 59 per thousand.

From the discovery of the occurrence of pneumoconiosis in Northern Rhodesia copper mines in 1943 to the end of 1961 the total number of miners certified in Northern Rhodesia under the Pneumoconiosis Legislation to have pneumoconiosis, tuberculosis, or both these diseases, is 1,638 made up as follows:

PERSONS NOT KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO THE RISK OF PNEUMOCONIOSIS OUTSIDE NORTHERN RHODESIA

| | *Europeans* | *Africans* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pneumoconiosis alone . . | 42 | 606 | 648 |
| Pneumoconiosis with tuberculosis | 2 | 69 | 71 |
| Tuberculosis alone . . . | 11 | 363 | 374 |
| Total . . . . | 55 | 1,038 | 1,093 |

PERSONS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO THE RISK OF PNEUMOCONIOSIS OUTSIDE NORTHERN RHODESIA

| | *Europeans* | *Africans* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pneumoconiosis alone . . | 335 | 93 | 428 |
| Pneumoconiosis with tuberculosis | 24 | 15 | 39 |
| Tuberculosis alone . . . | 32 | 46 | 78 |
| Total . . . . . | 391 | 154 | 545 |
| Carried down from previous table | 55 | 1,038 | 1,093 |
| Grand total of certifications to 31st December, 1961 . . | 446 | 1,192 | 1,638 |

The summary of the work and findings of the bureau during 1961 are as follows:

*Total Examinations:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Total of persons examined . . . . . (Europeans 6,780; Africans 32,881) | 39,661 |
| Total number of examinations . . . . . (Europeans 6,939; Africans 33,912) | 40,851 |

*Acceptances and Rejections:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Total examined or re-examined for first engagement . (Europeans 1,884; Africans 6,806) | 8,690 |
| Total accepted . . . . . (Europeans 1,743; Africans 6,345) | 8,088 |
| Total rejected . . . . . (Europeans 141; Africans 461) | 602 |

*Post-mortem Examinations:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Total post-mortem examinations . . . . (Europeans 25; Africans 99) | 124 |
| Total post-mortem examinations at which compensable disease was found . . . . . (Europeans P. 1; T. nil; P. plus T. nil) (Africans P. nil; T. 1; P. plus T. 1) | 3 |

*First Certifications:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Total first certifications of pneumoconiosis alone . . (Europeans 21; Africans 26) | 47 |
| Total first certifications of tuberculosis alone . . (Europeans 3; Africans 36) | 39 |
| Total first certifications of pneumoconiosis with tuberculosis . . . . . (Europeans 4; Africans 3) | 7 |
| Total of all first certifications of compensable disease . (Europeans 28; Africans 65) | 93 |

*Re-certifications:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Persons previously certified who in 1961 were re-certified as having advanced in stage of pneumoconiosis . . (Europeans 4; Africans 5) | 9 |
| Tuberculosis added to previous pneumoconiosis . . (Eurpeans 1, Africans 14) | 15 |
| Pneumoconiosis added to previous tuberculosis . . (Europeans 2; Africans nil) | 2 |
| Total certifications of advance or complications . . (Europeans 7; Africans 19) | 26 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *First Certifications (Northern Rhodesia Service only):* | |
| First certifications of persons whose only known exposure to risk of pneumoconiosis has been in Northern Rhodesia mines: | |
| Pneumoconiosis alone (Europeans 2; Africans 25) | 27 |
| Pneumoconiosis with tuberculosis (Europeans nil; Africans 3) | 3 |
| Tuberculosis alone (Europeans 1; Africans 25) | 26 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Average length of mining service of the 25 new (1961) African pneumoconiotics with known exposure to risk in Northern Rhodesia mines only | *Months* 189 |
| Average time since first exposure to dust | 270.1 |
| Average length of mining service of the two new (1961) European pneumoconiotics with known exposure to risk in Northern Rhodesia scheduled mines only | 162 |
| Average time since first exposure to dust | 350.5 |
| Shortest exposure to risk productive of pneumoconiosis in any miner in this category | 65 |
| Time since first exposure to dust | 320 |

## SOCIAL WELFARE

SOCIAL welfare services in Northern Rhodesia are provided for members of all communities in a co-operative effort by the Government, the local authorities and voluntary bodies.

The Social Welfare Division of the Ministry of Local Government and Social Welfare provides directly through its own staff in the urban and in some rural areas all the social case-work services, i.e. probation for adults and juveniles, child care (including children's homes, foster care, adoptions), remand homes, places of safety, an approved school, a comprehensive system of relief services and social workers for all other types of social case-work. Group work or community development services are provided for urban Africans by local authorities and the Ministry offers a subsidy of 50 per cent of their approved recurrent expenditure. In 1961 these grants-in-aid to local authority welfare and community development services amounted to £98,000. There are also many voluntary organisations and where these are co-ordinated on a territorial basis they are grant-aided, e.g., the Northern Rhodesia Council of Social Service, the Northern Rhodesia Youth Council, the Northern Rhodesia Council for the Blind, the Northern Rhodesia Prisoners' Aid Society. In addition, individual voluntary bodies are assisted by *ad hoc* grants-in-aid for capital expenditure or occasionally by the secondment of professional staff.

As the agent of the Federal Government, the Ministry discharges a responsibility for the care of aged persons in need. Non-Africans over 60 years of age who have resided for 15 years or more in the Federation are eligible for an aged person's allowance if their assessed income is less than £300 per annum. The maximum allowance payable to any applicant is £234 per annum, and this allowance is reduced according to the assessed income of the applicant. At 31st December, 1961, 441 persons were in receipt of

allowances involving the Federal Government in an annual cost of approximately £80,000. Distressed or handicapped Africans, whether aged or not, are assisted by ration issues or by *ad hoc* grants or returned to their tribes and families to be cared for by members of their own kinship group. Where Social Welfare Officers are in post they invariably deal with distressed Africans but, in rural areas, it is common for officers of the Provincial Administration to undertake this service, and funds are warranted by the Ministry to cover the help given.

To cater for aged Europeans in need, the Ministry has a home at Ndola and provides a grant of over £3,000 per annum to the Salvation Army to run another home in the same town. A welcome development has been the formation of the Northern Rhodesia Society for the Care of the Aged. This body has already established units of accommodation in Lusaka for aged persons who are capable of looking after themselves and is now raising funds for the erection of a nursing home which will cater for those who can no longer be cared for in their own homes because they need nursing. At the end of the year plans were well advanced for the opening of a home on the Copperbelt for urbanised aged Africans who cannot be returned to the care of their families.

Whereas aged persons' allowances are a Federal matter, the relief of distress for all communities is a territorial responsibility. The relief of distress is, however, co-ordinated with all other types of assistance by the Central Welfare Assistance Committee which consists of representatives of the Federal Ministries of Health and Education and the Territorial Ministries of Finance and Local Government and Social Welfare, together with members of the public. The Director of Social Welfare is the chairman of this committee, which during 1961 disbursed a total sum of £50,000, out of which £13,500 was spent on African destitution.

The Director of Social Welfare is the Commissioner for Juvenile Welfare in which capacity he has statutory responsibilities for all child care services. All European officers of the Social Welfare Division are Juveniles Inspectors under the provisions of the Juveniles Ordinance, which contains provisions similar to those contained in the Children and Young Persons Act in the United Kingdom. In exercising this function they may bring before a Juvenile Court anyone under the age of 19 years whose home circumstances indicate neglect or exposure to moral or physical danger.

The Ministry maintains two homes in Ndola for European juveniles, one of which caters specifically for juveniles on remand or waiting placement in an approved school or reformatory. The Ministry also maintains a home for Coloured children at Fort Jameson and there are three more children's homes run by voluntary bodies. For the African child in need of care in the urban areas the Ministry has established "places of safety" in Livingstone, Broken Hill, Kitwe and Mufulira to supplement the resources of the remand homes at Lusaka and Ndola. These "places of

safety" are normal housing units in municipal areas staffed by social workers and they have proved to be valuable additions to the welfare services of the Territory.

The main child care problem in African society arises when a mother dies and there is no "wet-nurse" available or willing to bring up the child. In order to meet this problem the Ministry has come to an arrangement with certain missions in the Territory to accommodate these motherless children until they are old enough to return to their families. For this service the Ministry pays a *per capita* grant-in-aid to a mission and this is supplemented by a grant-in-aid from the child's native authority. At the end of the year there were 155 motherless African children in the care of missions and 126 of these children were being aided by grants from the Ministry.

The officers of the Social Welfare Division are also appointed as guardians *ad litem* when petitions to adopt children have been lodged with the courts. The Commissioner for Juvenile Welfare is directly concerned in all adoption proceedings and must be notified of placements with a view to adoption. The Northern Rhodesia Child Care and Adoption Society is the only registered adoption agency in the Territory but its field is limited because very few children become available for adoption.

The care of the physically and mentally handicapped is another field of activity for the Ministry, and grants-in-aid are provided to voluntary organisations helping such people. The main effort is concentrated on the blind, since the northern areas of the Territory show an incidence of blindness among children as high as that of anywhere in the world. In 1961 almost £30,000 was spent on grants-in-aid to societies working with the blind. Schools are run by various missions, and on the Copperbelt the Northern Rhodesia Society for the Blind has training centres for adults. In Kitwe there is an employment centre for about 40 blind persons who are engaged in basket-work and brush-making and an agricultural settlement was opened at Kambowa, near Ndola, last year. Training is designed to equip persons for settlement in the rural areas where it is hoped they may become self-sufficient.

A most important development in the welfare of blind persons was the passage of the Blind Persons Ordinance, 1961, which provided for the establishment of a Territorial Council for the Blind under the chairmanship of a Commissioner for the Blind, to advise the Minister on all matters affecting the education, training and employment of blind persons. It aims to co-ordinate the work of existing organisations in the field of blind welfare and will support the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind in its 1962-64 campaign with mobile clinics in the Luapula and Northern Provinces of the Territory.

There is only one school for deaf and dumb children, and this is managed by the Dutch Reformed Church Mission at Fort Jameson. Grants-in-aid for its teaching work and capital development were made by the Ministry.

In 1960 the Ministry of Local Government and Social Welfare assumed responsibility from the Ministry of African Education for the aiding and inspection of leper schools, and further progress was made during the year towards improving the facilities of these schools.

Adults suffering from any form of physical handicap may be assisted by the Social Welfare Division of the Ministry. Such assistance takes the form not only of subsistence when the need is shown but, in deserving cases, includes help with vocational training and the provision of tools or equipment to enable such a person to become self-sufficient.

The Federal Government, through the Ministry of Health, provides services for the ineducable juvenile, and through the Ministry of Education, offers training facilities for the educable defective child. Voluntary bodies have been formed in the Territory to cater for several categories of physically handicapped persons, e.g., the Northern Rhodesia Society for Handicapped Children, the Northern Rhodesia Polio Fund, and the Lusaka Society for African Cripples.

The Northern Rhodesia Society for Handicapped Children operates a day attendance centre at Kitwe, and provides some home teaching facilities for handicapped children on the Copperbelt. Many other handicapped children, at specialised institutions outside the Territory, are assisted with fees by this Society. During the year the Northern Rhodesia Polio Fund opened a hydro-therapy unit in the grounds of Lusaka Hospital and this unit, with its heated pool and Hubbard Tank, has proved to be a welcome amenity for a large number of African children requiring treatment.

The Lusaka Society for African Cripples expanded its activities, in 1961, by opening a workshop in which trainees are given instruction in tailoring, shoe repairing and elementary cabinet work.

In the field of delinquency, prisons and reformatories are the responsibility of the Federal Government but approved schools are the responsibility of the Territorial Government. After-care services, insofar as these can be arranged, are provided, as in the United Kingdom, by probation officers throughout the country or by the Northern Rhodesia Prisoners' Aid Society. The Society's most important contribution to the rehabilitation of convicted persons is the provision of hostels in the main towns where a discharged prisoner may be cared for while he is seeking employment.

Quite apart from the criminal cases, the welfare staff were deeply involved on the civil side in the courts, especially in domestic proceedings. In urban native courts particularly, African social workers were dealing with a substantial volume of matrimonial cases. The Society also provided recreational and educational amenities in the prisons. The Director of

Social Welfare is the Principal Probation Officer and all welfare staff of the Ministry are gazetted probation officers under the Probation of Offenders Ordinance. The number of European delinquents was small, but African social workers were heavily engaged in meeting the demands of courts trying to cope with the social disorganisation in the growing towns.

The Ministry plays a vital role in stimulating community development services. Grants-in-aid, to encourage the establishment of healthy and self-reliant communities, are made to local authorities for welfare services and community development projects and help is also given to rural centres. The creation of a sense of community among the large African populations in the towns is still one of the greatest social problems. Large numbers of people are enjoying the benefits of industrialisation but suffering the misery of social disruption and disintegration. In 1961, therefore, efforts were continued to study the means of developing neighbourhood groups and in general to improve the social cohesion of urban dwellers.

Youth work continued during the year and the Northern Rhodesia Youth Council, through its Commonwealth Youth Campaign, continued to devise ways and means of reaching those not already in youth clubs. Several multi-racial camps were held at Mulungushi near Broken Hill and during the year over 3,800 young people passed through the camp on various courses in youth leadership. With thousands of young people, especially in the towns, without work and often without schooling, the Youth Council is one means of dealing informally with the difficult problem of social education. During the year it was appreciated, however, that the problem was larger than the Youth Council alone could tackle and the Minister of Local Government and Social Welfare set up a working party of officials to produce a report on the steps which might be taken to establish a Youth Development Council which could produce a five-year plan for the development of youth services and employment opportunities.

Towards the end of the year the Outward Bound Association of Central Africa formed a committee in Northern Rhodesia which formulated plans for Outward Bound courses in the Territory in 1962. Although a permanent Outward Bound training centre exists in the Chimanimani Mountains of Southern Rhodesia, there is a strong demand for training courses to be held in Northern Rhodesia for the benefit of schoolboys and young men who cannot easily attend the Chimanimani Centre.

Lotteries operating in the Territory continued to give considerable assistance to charities and organisations concerned with social service, public welfare, patriotic causes, relief of distress, recreation and sport. Very many voluntary organisations have benefited from the generosity of the lotteries and evidence of their support is to be found all over the Territory.

Social welfare in Northern Rhodesia is a complex of official and non-official interests, but most of these are dovetailed and co-ordinated to an extent which benefits the public and ensures a minimum of overlapping and waste.

There is no dearth of public interest in social welfare, and the only handicap is the lack of trained workers. The year 1961 saw the formation of a special non-profit-making company to establish the new Oppenheimer College of Social Service. For the last few years the Ministry and the Northern Rhodesia Council of Social Service have been co-operating to produce training facilities for social workers. The new company, however, is composed of professional workers, and representatives of churches, industries and of central and local Government and is Federal-wide in its membership and scope. By the end of the year the first stage of the college building was complete, and students were registered not only from the three territories of the Federation but also from Uganda, Kenya, Basutoland and South Africa. The importance of the college is that it is probably the only professional training college for social work in Africa at this time. Its own creation has been remarkable as an example of the doctrine of self-help and it is hoped it can remain independent and thereby all the more effective in social thought and policy in Africa.

# *Chapter* 8: Legislation

DURING the year 1961, 45 Ordinances passed through the Legislative Council, most of which were concerned with relatively minor amendments to existing legislation. Special mention should, however, be made of the following:

*The Town and Country Planning Ordinance* repeals the Town Planning Ordinance and makes provision for the appointment of planning authorities, the establishment of a Town and Country Planning Tribunal and other matters pertaining to the control of development and planning.

*The Farmers' Debt Consolidation Ordinance* provides for the establishment of a committee to consider applications for, and the grant of, certain loans to farmers; special provision for the liquidation of debts owed by farmers who qualify for such loans and matters incidental to and connected with the foregoing.

*The Liquor Licensing (Amendment) Ordinance* makes *inter alia* special provision relating to the licensing of passenger vessels on Lake Kariba, the inspection of, and permitted hours and places of sale of intoxicating liquor on such vessels and licence fees.

*The Casino Ordinance* makes provision for the licensing of casinos, the sale of intoxicating liquor in such casinos and exempts the holder of a casino licence from certain of the provisions of the Liquor Licensing Ordinance.

*The Blind Persons Ordinance* establishes a Northern Rhodesia Council for the Blind, the voluntary registration of blind persons, the registration of association and other matters connected with and incidental to the foregoing.

*The Firearms Ordinance* repeals the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance and makes new provision for regulating licensing and controlling the manufacture, importation, transportation, sale, repair, storage and possession of firearms.

*The Northern Rhodesia Civil Service (Local Conditions) Contributory Pensions Ordinance* provides for the establishment of a Contributory Pensions Scheme for the Northern Rhodesia Local Civil Service (Local Conditions) and matters incidental and relating thereto.

*The Professional Boxing and Wrestling Control Ordinance* provides for the establishment of a Northern Rhodesia Professional Boxing Control Board and a Northern Rhodesia Professional Wrestling Control Board, defines their objects, prescribes their powers, duties and functions, and other matters incidental to the foregoing.

# *Chapter* 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

## JUSTICE

THE courts administering justice are the High Court, subordinate courts and native courts.

The law administered in the High Court and subordinate courts is founded upon English Law, both common law and equity, and Imperial statute law in force on 17th August, 1911. Orders in Council and Territorial Ordinances are of overriding force, however, and English Law has thereby been modified to suit local conditions. Criminal law and procedure are laid down by a Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code respectively. Civil procedure is governed by rules of court. Both codes and the rules of court follow English Law and practice to a very large extent.

A native court normally follows the native law and custom prevailing in the area of the jurisdiction of the court, so far as it is not repugnant to justice or morality or inconsistent with the provisions of any Order in Council or other law in force in the Territory. Native courts also administer the law contained in certain Ordinances within the limits prescribed for the court in question.

The High Court consists of the Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges. The principal registry of the High Court is situated at Lusaka and there are district registries at Ndola, Livingstone and Kitwe. The Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges are stationed at Lusaka and, in addition to hearing trials in that city of cases which arise in the Central Province, go on circuit to Livingstone (for Southern Province cases), Fort Jameson (for Eastern Province cases) and Mongu (for cases arising in the Barotseland Protectorate). The remaining two Puisne Judges are stationed at Ndola where they hear trials of cases which arise in the Western Province (principally the Copperbelt towns) and North-Western Province. These judges periodically go on circuit to Kasama and Fort Rosebery where they try cases which arise in the Northern and Luapula Provinces.

The Chief Justice is *ex officio* a judge of the Federal Supreme Court. The Registrar is a Deputy Registrar of that court.

The Registrar and the Deputy Registrar in the principal registry and the District Registrars in the district registries perform the functions of a Master of the High Court in respect of interlocutory proceedings, and of a Registrar in Bankruptcy in respect of bankruptcy proceedings. In the principal registry the Registrar and his deputy also attend to probate work and exercise the powers of a Master in Lunacy, and the High Court performs functions, similar to those of the Court of Protection in England, in respect of persons within the Territory who suffer from mental disorders.

The Registrar is *ex officio* the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Sheriff of Northern Rhodesia.

In its original jurisdiction the High Court tries cases of treason, murder and manslaughter or attempts or conspiracies to commit, or aiding and abetting the commission of those offences as well as certain other serious offences. On the civil side its jurisdiction is unlimited. Divorce jurisdiction is exercised under the current Imperial Matrimonial Causes Act and the Colonial and Other Territories (Divorce Jurisdiction) Acts.

In its appellate jurisdiction the High Court hears appeals from subordinate courts and, subject to intermediary appeals in certain cases, appeals from native courts.

The High Court assesses sentence where offenders are committed for sentence by a subordinate court when the lower court considers its power of punishment inadequate for the case in hand. The High Court also undertakes the review of cases from subordinate courts where the sentence imposed is such as to require confirmation by the High Court or where the monthly return of criminal cases rendered by each subordinate court indicates that a review is necessary or desirable. In the exercise of its revisionary jurisdiction the High Court has all the powers it would have had if there had been a formal appeal.

Criminal and civil appeals from the High Court go to the Federal Supreme Court which normally sits at Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia, but which visits Lusaka or Ndola from time to time to dispose of appeals emanating from Northern Rhodesia.

An analysis of the work undertaken in the High Court during the year is set out in Appendix IX.

The Courts of Justice of the High Court at Lusaka and Ndola are both modern buildings. The court house at Lusaka was opened in 1958 while that at Ndola was opened in 1959. Both are well sited and imposing buildings of late Georgian external design. The internal arrangements provide court accommodation and a standard of finish comparable with that obtainable anywhere.

Subordinate to the High Court are the magistrates' courts which function under the Subordinate Courts Ordinance. These courts are divided into four classes:

*Class I.* Those of Provincial Commissioners, Senior Resident Magistrates and Resident Magistrates.

*Class II.* Those of District Commissioners.

*Class III.* Those of District Officers not in charge of a district.

*Class IV.* Those of such Cadets in the Provincial Administration as have been given judicial powers.

There is an establishment of four Senior Resident Magistrates and of 14 Resident Magistrates in the Judicial Department. These magistrates work in groups as follows:

The Lusaka magisterial group is normally comprised of a Senior Resident Magistrate stationed at Lusaka and two Resident Magistrates stationed in the same city, with a third stationed at Broken Hill. The magistrates stationed at Lusaka make periodic visits to hold court at Fort Jameson and Kafue. The magistrate stationed at Broken Hill also holds court at Chisamba and Mumbwa.

The Kitwe magisterial group is normally comprised of a Senior Resident Magistrate stationed at Kitwe, a Resident Magistrate stationed in the same town, a second stationed at Mufulira and a third stationed at Chingola. The magistrates stationed at Kitwe also hold court at Kalulushi, and the magistrate at Chingola periodically visits Bancroft to hold court. The Resident Magistrate at Kitwe also acts as District Registrar of the High Court District Registry.

The Ndola magisterial group normally consists of a Senior Resident Magistrate stationed at Ndola, one or two Resident Magistrates stationed in the same town (one of whom also acts as the District Registrar of the High Court in that town), and another Resident Magistrate stationed at Luanshya.

The Livingstone magisterial group is normally comprised of a Senior Resident Magistrate stationed at Livingstone and a Resident Magistrate stationed at Choma. These magistrates also periodically visit Kalomo, Monze and Mazabuka to hold court. The Senior Resident Magistrate also acts as District Registrar of the High Court District Registry, at Livingstone.

During the year, Senior Resident and Resident Magistrates also visited courts in the Northern, Luapula and North-Western Provinces and the Barotseland Protectorate to undertake the trial of important cases.

The administration of Senior Resident Magistrates' and Resident Magistrates' courts is undertaken by the High Court and the non-professional staff of those courts is interchangeable with that of the High Court.

Class I subordinate courts exercise a wide criminal jurisdiction. Cases of treason, homicide and related offences, bigamy and certain types of malicious injury are, however, reserved for trial by the High Court. Other cases may be committed for trial by the High Court at the discretion of the magistrates having regard to the gravity or complexity of the case. A Senior Resident Magistrate may impose sentences not exceeding five years' imprisonment. Provincial Commissioners and Resident Magistrates may impose sentences not exceeding three years' imprisonment. Sentences of more than three years' imprisonment by a Senior Resident Magistrate or of more than two years' imprisonment by a Provincial Commissioner or Resident Magistrate are subject to confirmation by the High Court.

Senior Resident Magistrates by administrative arrangements take the more serious criminal cases occurring in the area of their respective groups.

A Class I subordinate court held by a Senior Resident Magistrate has civil jurisdiction in claims arising from contract or tort of up to £400. Its civil jurisdiction also extends to the appointment of guardians of infants, the adoption of infants, the making of maintenance and affiliation orders and suits for recovery of land where neither the value nor the rent exceeds £300 per annum.

Class I subordinate courts held by Provincial Commissioners or Resident Magistrates have similar jurisdiction except that the monetary limits are £200 in the case of claims arising from contract or tort and £144 per annum value or rent in the case of suits for recovery of land.

Class I subordinate courts held by Senior Resident Magistrates and Resident Magistrates have jurisdiction in respect of the registration and enforcement of maintenance orders, including the making of attachment of earnings orders.

Class II subordinate courts have a similar criminal jurisdiction to that exercised by Class I courts, and a power of sentencing to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years, but sentences of more than one year's imprisonment imposed in a Class II court are subject to confirmation by the High Court. In civil causes arising from contract or tort their jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding £100. They also have jurisdiction for the guardianship of infants, maintenance and affiliation orders (but not adoption of infants) and a similar jurisdiction for the recovery of land to that of Class I courts.

The jurisdiction of Class III and Class IV subordinate courts is more limited.

Statistics as to the volume of civil work undertaken in Senior Resident and Resident Magistrates' Courts during the year are set out in Part II of Appendix IX. Consolidated statistics of the volume of criminal cases and sentences imposed in the High Court and subordinate courts (but not native courts) are given in Appendix VII.

All mayors of municipalities are *ex officio* Justices of the Peace. Other Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Governor and hold office during the Governor's pleasure. By special order of the Governor, made with the concurrence of the Chief Justice, a Justice of the Peace may be appointed to hold a Class III subordinate court. Except for justices so appointed Justices of the Peace do not exercise judicial functions. They are, however, empowered to administer oaths and are required to preserve the peace, and to that end can call upon the police and members of the public for assistance. They have powers of arrest and upon receipt of a complaint can issue process returnable before a subordinate court.

Legal practitioners normally practise as both barristers and solicitors. They have a right of audience in the High Court and in the subordinate

courts, but not before native courts. There were 63 practitioners in the Territory in 1961. Qualification for admission may be obtained by service under articles of clerkship, normally for five years, with a practitioner in the Territory, the passing of the English Law Society's examinations, and the passing of an examination in the laws of Northern Rhodesia and the Federation.

Persons entitled to practise as barristers or admitted to practise as solicitors in England, Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland, and advocates, writers to the signet, solicitors or law agents from Scotland, may be admitted as legal practitioners in Northern Rhodesia without previously serving under articles of clerkship in the Territory.

Depending on the length of their experience since call or admission in their country of origin candidates for admission are required to undertake six or 12 months' employment with a practitioner in the Territory and to pass the examination in the Territorial and Federal laws before qualifying for admission. Those who were barristers in their country of origin, or solicitors qualified elsewhere than in England, are also required to pass the book-keeping and trust accounts examination of the English Law Society.

The Law Society of Northern Rhodesia is incorporated by Ordinance and takes an active part in maintaining the standards of conduct of the legal profession in the Territory. It also represents, protects and assists members of the profession as regards conditions of practice and other matters, and protects and assists the public in matters concerning the legal profession.

## POLICE

THE authorised establishment of the Northern Rhodesia Police in 1961 was 132 superior police officers, 866 subordinate police officers, 5,141 other ranks, 18 cadets and 50 buglers. The establishment also included 188 European and 194 African civilian employees.

The establishment of subordinate police officers comprised 47 Chief Inspectors, 723 Senior Inspectors, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, Grade I, 48 Women Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, and 48 Assistant Inspectors, Grade II.

The standard of literacy among the other ranks improved; at the end of 1961 a total of 2,752 had passed the Standard IV examination in English and 1,881 had passed the Standard VI examination. Fifty men had passed a higher standard examination.

The headquarters of the force are at Lusaka. There were 81 police stations and posts in the Territory, excluding eight divisional and 11 district headquarters offices, the Mobile Unit and the Training School. Most of the police stations are in the line-of-rail districts. In addition to the usual branches, such as the Criminal Investigation Department, the force maintains reinforcements in the form of a self-contained and completely mobile

body which can be used, should the need arise, in any part of the Territory.

For purposes of administration, the Territory is divided into eight police divisions. These accord with Territorial provinces except that an additional division is established at Lusaka. There is also a police station at Mongu in the Barotseland Protectorate.

The force maintained 40 horses for mounted patrols in the Lusaka, Mazabuka, Choma, Chisamba and Broken Hill areas, and at the Training School for equitation instruction. Twelve police dogs were maintained, 11 at Lusaka and one at Ndola.

The Northern Rhodesia Police Reserve was established in December, 1951, and the Chief Commandant is an officer of the regular force at headquarters. The reserve is a volunteer organisation which corresponds to the organisation of the force and includes a reserve flight. There are 31 reserve formations throughout the Territory.

The following comparative tables show the number of cases handled by the police:

| *Year* | *Penal Code offences* | *Statutory offences* | *Total (all cases)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1952 . . | 15,297 | 27,580 | 42,877 |
| 1953 . . | 16,721 | 42,907 | 59,628 |
| 1954 . . | 22,633 | 57,321 | 79,854 |
| 1955 . . | 24,203 | 58,629 | 82,832 |
| 1956 . . | 24,581 | 61,700 | 86,281 |
| 1957 . . | 26,254 | 66,298 | 92,552 |
| 1958 . . | 29,951 | 76,522 | 106,473 |
| 1959 . . | 30,130 | 67,590 | 97,720 |
| 1960 . . | 29,014 | 61,026 | 90,040 |
| 1961 . . | 33,031 | 78,585 | 111,616 |

The breakdown of cases reported to and handled by the police during 1961 is set out in Appendix VI and the number of persons dealt with by the courts is set out in Appendix VII.

The increase in criminal offences dealt with is due mainly to politically inspired disorders which occurred during the period August to October.

## PRISON SERVICE

RESPONSIBILITY for the Prison Service in Northern Rhodesia is divided between the Federal and Territorial Governments. The Federal Prison Service has central prisons at Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Bwana Mkubwa, Kasama, Fort Jameson and Mongu and smaller ones at five Copperbelt stations. A new Federal prison is being built at Kamfinsa, and there is a reformatory at Katambora. At all other stations District Commissioners are responsible for local prisons which are staffed by District Messenger warders. These district prisons come under the control of the Minister of Native Affairs and are financed out of Territorial funds.

All long-term prisoners are committed or transferred as soon as possible to one of the larger Federal prisons where they have the opportunity of receiving instruction in a trade.

# *Chapter* 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

## WORKS DEPARTMENT

A TOTAL of 364 Europeans were employed by the department at the end of the year but the number of Coloured industrial employees dropped by six to 22. Of the 193 posts in the African Civil Service, 176 were filled and six Africans were acting as Building Overseers. At year's end there were 3,259 daily paid African employees.

The testing and inspection of materials and close liaison with the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Standards Association continued as before. Members of the department served on a special committee for the preparation of standard building bye-laws for the Territory. Maintenance work continued throughout the year and a number of redecoration contracts in Lusaka and elsewhere were completed. It is proposed to include larger buildings such as hostels, hospitals and office buildings in this scheme. The number of projects for which tenders were invited totalled 217, valued at £2,636,883. Other figures were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Maintenance of buildings . . . | £341,023 |
| Territorial Government expenditure . | £3,212,816 |
| Federal Government expenditure . | £2,127,510 |

In 1961 work was carried out on the following projects:

*Judicial*

Work on the Senior Resident Magistrate's Court at Kitwe was started in June and it is due for completion in May, 1962.

Additions to the Resident Magistrates' Courts at Broken Hill and Choma and the Kasama Urban Native Court were completed during the year. An old school building was converted for use as the Chingola Resident Magistrate's Court.

*Office Buildings and Stores*

Boma offices were completed at Mongu, Luwingu, Chifubu, Samfya and Kamuchanga, and extensions were made to existing offices at Broken Hill, Gwembe and Katete. Boma stores were constructed at Balovale, Gwembe and Mazabuka.

In Lusaka, additional offices were completed for the Ministry of African Agriculture, Roads Department headquarters and the Provincial Road Engineer.

Other buildings completed during the year were a labour exchange at Kawambwa, an office block at Mumbwa for the Department of Water Affairs, community centres at Abercorn and Fort Rosebery, and a veterinary research survey school at Mazabuka.

The new Ndola Rural Boma was nearing completion and tenders were invited for the construction of Broken Hill Rural Boma and sub-bomas at Mwense and Petauke.

*Housing, Hostels and Rest Houses*

The detailed survey of housing requirements for the Territorial Government was completed and instructions to implement the approved programme were issued.

Eighty-nine units of European housing were completed and 177 units were still under construction at the end of the year.

Major rehabilitation works were carried out on 25 European houses, five houses were purchased and 25 units demolished.

African houses, numbering 296, were completed, bringing the total of African houses completed since 1950 to 25,890. A further 127 houses were re-roofed in permanent material and 10 wired for electricity.

*Military*

Work on the new military camp at Ndola, costing more than £550,000, started in February and every building, apart from the swimming pool, reached practical completion before the end of the year.

Tenders were received for the rebuilding of Stephenson Barracks, Lusaka, and it is estimated that the cost of this camp will be in the region of £113,000.

A number of additions and improvements were made to the newly established Copperbelt area headquarters at Ndola, and to the African Sergeants' mess and other facilities at Tug Argan Barracks.

*Police*

Thirty-three contracts, valued at £388,000 were awarded. Five new police camps at Nchanga, Mokambo, Chilanga, Chilenje and Nega Nega were completed and work commenced on another at Chinsali. Work started on two district headquarters and many of the existing camps were enlarged.

Working drawings were prepared for a large mobile unit depot at Kamfinsa, near Kitwe.

*Prisons*

Broken Hill maximum security prison was completed. Drawings were prepared and contracts awarded for a new medium security prison at Kamfinsa and for the second stage of Milima Prison at Kasama. The two latter contracts included staff housing.

Contracts were awarded and building work commenced on four district prisons.

*Civil Aviation*

Several units of staff housing were erected at various airports and a transmitter house and ancillary buildings were completed at Mongu. A contract was awarded for a fire station at Ndola airport and this is now under construction.

*Posts and Telegraphs*

Additions and alterations to Luanshya Post Office were well advanced at the end of the year and extensions to the Post Office, and new houses for the African staff, were completed at Mumbwa. Alterations were carried out to the Lusaka, Kitwe and Ndola Post Offices and plans were in hand for extensions to the Kasama Post Office. Tenders were invited for a new post office at Livingstone.

*Health*

At the Lusaka Combined Hospital improvements in the sterilizing and ablution facilities were provided and new mortuaries were completed during the year. The new 210-bed ward block and theatre block were well advanced and should be handed over to the medical authorities early in 1962. Extensions are planned for the pathological laboratory.

Steady progress was maintained in the construction of the Lusaka Mental Hospital and some buildings were handed over in December; the balance should be ready for occupation early in 1962.

Extensions and alterations were made to the nurses' home, X-ray department and kitchen at Livingstone Hospital and a new children's ward block and a new house for the Medical Superintendent were completed.

Weather, labour and transportation difficulties hampered the completion of Stage II of Mongu Hospital but the building will probably be ready for occupation early next year.

Working drawings and contract documents are being prepared for the new Ndola Hospital which will have a capacity of 406 beds and there is a reasonable prospect of inviting tenders for this project in July or August, 1962.

In the rural areas extensions and alterations were carried out to hospitals at Kasama, Ndola, Liteta and Broken Hill, and similar work is in progress at Solwezi, Isoka and Abercorn hospitals.

*European Schools*

Twenty-six classrooms with ancillary buildings, providing accommodation for 900 European pupils, were completed during the year. Hostels at Livingstone High School and at primary schools in Lusaka, Choma and Kitwe were also completed. A further 25 classrooms

together with ancillary buildings, extensions to hostels providing accommodation for 72 boarders, and swimming pools at Lusaka Rennie Schools and Ndola High School were under construction.

Tenders were invited for the erection of gymnasium and assembly halls at Broken Hill, Chingola and Ndola Kansenji.

*Asian and Coloured Schools*

The Asian school at Fort Jameson was extended by two classrooms and similar extensions are being made to the Lusaka and Ndola Schools. The Coloured school at Fort Jameson was extended. Under construction were extensions to the Ndola School.

*African Schools*

Thirty-three classrooms with specialist rooms, administration buildings, dormitory and dining accommodation were either completed or under construction at the year's end. Tenders were received for a secondary school at Monze and a contract was awarded for Stages I and II of the Lusaka College of Adult Education. The accommodation enumerated above will fulfil the needs of approximately 1,290 pupils.

*Miscellaneous*

Plans and supervision continued to be provided for the Ministry of African Education doing work from their own resources at Ndola Secondary School, Chunga Primary, Hodgson, Chikuni and Chalimbana Colleges and at Mission schools at Choma, Katete, Kafue, Chikinkata, Sefula, Malole, Mpika and Mongu. Plans were also provided to the Northern Rhodesia Education Trust which is organising the building of primary and secondary schools in the Copperbelt and in the Central Province with finance provided by the mining companies. Twenty-six classrooms were completed by the Trust and taken over by the Works Department for maintenance.

*Water, Sanitation and Drainage*

Five water supply schemes for townships and local authorities were planned and schemes were brought into operation at Chisamba, Kasempa, Kawambwa and Nchelenge. Work commenced on the township schemes at Zimba, Luwingu and Kabompo and extensions were carried out at several centres to cater for increased demand.

Forty designs for institutional supplies and filtration schemes were completed during the year at an estimated cost of £89,000; and 70 schemes, at an estimated cost of £217,955 were designed for sanitation, water supplies, sewerage and sewage disposal in buildings. Nine sewage oxidation ponds were designed and by the end of the year three were in operation. Fifteen Coloured and five African operators are now employed on the maintenance of these schemes.

Schemes valued at £426,000, submitted by the Commissioner for Local Government for report, were examined prior to issue of loans to local authorities.

*Electrical*

New works during the year covered many types of buildings and included bomas, courts, airport terminals, schools, hospitals, workshops, military and police camps, post offices and prisons. Maintenance contracts were let for electrical wiring, air conditioning plant and lifts.

Eighty-seven specifications, 193 drawings and 99 priced schedules were produced in conjunction with other electrical projects.

*Quantity Surveying*

The value of contracts during 1961 was higher than in any year since 1955. The policy of dividing the building programme into a greater number of smaller contracts, to spread the work among as many contractors as possible, was continued. This in turn has led to a sharp increase in the volume of documentation required.

A start was made during the year to adopt the methods of cost planning developed in England during the past few years. One project was cost analysed in elements and the results were applied to a proposed hostel for the Prince Philip High School in Lusaka.

An exceptional amount of time was spent on the College of Adult Education project at planning stage.

A consulting service was provided on contractual matters to the Roads Branch, Chief Electrical Adviser and the Kariba Development Officer, and the department drafted or vetted all documents dealing with contentious matters in connection with contract procedure and contractors' claims.

*Structural*

The increase in the number of large buildings needing structural investigation resulted in the department's services being called upon to a far greater extent in 1961 than in any of the three preceding years. The year 1961 saw the completion of the largest and tallest structural frame yet designed by the structural section—a four-storey office block in which flat-slab design was used to advantage. A school building of six storeys, and an eight-storey hospital are at present in the course of design, and advice on numerous lesser projects was given.

Materials tests and their documentation were continued and far more materials were passed than has been the case in previous years. Nine projects were handed to consulting structural engineers.

The structural section also provided consultative services to the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Standards Association, the Hotels Board, the

Northern Rhodesia Industrial Development Corporation and to the territorial committee drafting new building regulations.

## MECHANICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

### *Organisation*

Up to 1st July, 1961, the department operated in the same way as in previous years, but from 1st July changed over to a commercial accounting system and the new organisation became known as the Mechanical Services Department. Government motor vehicles and mobile plant were formed into permanent, semi-permanent and pool fleets, owned by the new department and hired out to user departments. The Mechanical Services Department remained responsible for the repair and servicing of all Federal vehicles, static and mobile plant stationed in Northern Rhodesia.

### *Staff*

Following the resignation of three Mechanical and one Electrical Engineer, the greatest difficulty was experienced in filling the vacancies thus created and the posts were still unfilled at the end of the year. A new post of Deputy Director of Mechanical Engineering was created in July, and the posts of Assistant Buyer, and one Senior Stores Officer were upgraded to Buyer and Chief Stores Officer.

The number of mechanics who were employed on contract/gratuity terms was reduced due to resignations and absorption into the permanent and pensionable establishment and there was an increase in the number of Europeans employed on industrial rates of pay.

The vacant posts of Assistant Executive Officer and Assistant Technical Officer were both filled during the year. Six more apprentices were engaged which increased the number articled to 16, two of whom will complete their training at the end of December. Twelve officers on the permanent and pensionable establishment, one officer on contract/gratuity terms of service, and eight members of the Junior Civil Service have accepted local conditions of service.

### *Vehicle Fleets*

With the introduction of the new system of accounting, vehicle fleets were established throughout the Territory with principal pools at Lusaka and Ndola. The department was called upon to provide transport for many special commissions and visitors, including a party from the Imperial Defence College, the Committee of Inquiry into the air-crash involving the late Secretary-General of the United Nations, the visit of the Colonial Secretary in December, and the Governor-General's visit to Barotseland.

The disturbances during the latter half of the year caused a heavy demand to be made on all transport pools.

*Workshop Output*

The turnover of work in the main workshops amounted to more than £1m. The fleet of vehicles operating in Northern Rhodesia increased from 3,370 to 3,431, an increase of 60 over the year, while the number of items of plant increased by 454, making a total of 6,296 items. During the year the average number of vehicles out of action amounted to just under 8 per cent of the total fleet.

*Static Installations*

Additions and alterations to the generating station operated by the Monze Town Management Board were made during the year. The work consisted of dismantling a large diesel generating set at Broken Hill hospital, and its removal and re-erection in the Monze power station.

A total of 25 generating sets were installed during the year and an additional 20 small sets were supplied to various outstations. These additional installations increased the generating capacity now being maintained by the Mechanical Services Department to 4,231 kVA, an increase of 474 kVA over 1960. A further 29 sets are on order or awaiting installation.

The department acted as mechanical services consultants for the first stage of the new 415-bed hospital to be built at Ndola for the Federal Government. The design work embraces steam raising plant and reticulation, hot water supply, laundry and kitchen layouts and equipment, air conditioning, refrigeration, piped medical gases, sterilizers and emergency lighting equipment.

Full air conditioning is to be provided for the three main theatres, the two maternity theatres, casualty theatre and plaster room. Heating and humidification equipment is to be installed in the babies' nurseries. Drawings and specifications were at an advanced stage by the end of the year.

*Marine*

No new pontoon ferries were installed and the 18 in use continued to give satisfactory service.

In 1961 there were 184 vessels in the Government fleet operating on Lakes Tanganyika, Mweru, Bangweulu and Kariba, and a suction dredger was commissioned for use in the Bangweulu swamps.

*Special Projects*

A complete below-ground sewage pumping plant was installed in the Northern Rhodesia Police Camp at Kasama and an experimental weed-disposal unit was designed, built and operated successfully by the department on Lake Kariba to deal with the weed *Salvinia auriculata.*

*Water Supplies*

In collaboration with the Works Department, installations for water pumping equipment have been designed for 25 different sites. Forty-eight pumping units have been installed and electrification of existing pumping equipment has taken place at five other sites. The number of units involved in the change over from diesel prime mover to electric prime mover was 14. Work is in hand or projected for a further 27 pump units at 16 different sites.

*Training and Education*

Seventy-five trainees attended the Plant Training School during the year for instruction on the maintenance and operation of various types of earth-moving equipment. Of these, seven were European, 10 Eurafrican and 58 were African. With the exception of three, all the students were successful in passing their courses. Special courses in machine maintenance were held for Africans employed on maintenance and service units. During this course the trainees were shown how to service and maintain equipment in the field.

Only one tour was carried out by instructors from the Plant Training School during the year and this was for the purpose of testing European operators working with construction units.

An intensive drive to train African mechanics began during the year and the scheme for giving practical training in the Central Mechanical Workshops, Lusaka, to students from the Hodgson Training College who were in their second year, was continued.

More than 400 trade trainees in the department were undergoing courses of instruction at the end of the year.

*Technical Committee*

The Technical Committee held regular monthly meetings at which various components were examined and extensively tested. Particular attention was paid to vehicle and plant air-cleaners, sparking plugs, shock absorbers, engine speed governors, plant components, clutch plate linings and oil additives. Component failures on various vehicles and items of plant were investigated and the committee's findings and suggestions were submitted to the manufacturers.

Ten extraordinary meetings were held during the year at which various vehicles and items of equipment were examined and extensively tested. Careful consideration was given to the suitability of certain types of vehicles for use by the Northern Rhodesia Police.

The Tyre Section of the Inspectorate Branch was very active. Various makes of tyres and tread patterns were tested and the results were marked by a substantial saving in expenditure on new tyres. Extensive use is now being made of retreads.

## ELECTRICAL BRANCH

*Rural Electricity Undertakings*

THE working party established by the Minister of Transport and Works in January, 1961, to examine electricity supply facilities in the Western Province, reported in June on the necessity of establishing a new electricity undertaking to facilitate electrical development in the rural and peri-urban areas between the existing local authority undertakings. This recommendation was accepted and the Northern Electricity Supply Corporation (Pvt.) Ltd. applied for and was granted the requisite licence for this purpose. With technical assistance provided by the Electrical Branch, considerable progress was achieved during the latter part of the year with this undertaking. Legal delays prevented the vesting in the corporation of the undertakings at Fort Rosebery, Kasama, Abercorn and Mongu; the directors therefore acted in an advisory capacity only, and the branch continued to be responsible for operation, maintenance and administration.

Steady progress was made both in increased loads and in revenue and some extensions of mains were installed, particularly in African housing areas.

*Street Lighting in African Housing Areas*

A Government grant-in-aid of 50 per cent towards the cost of providing street lighting in African housing areas within local authority boundaries was offered subject to the schemes being of an approved standard and the work being completed before the end of 1962. Of the 19 local authorities concerned, designs, specifications and contract documents were prepared for six by the Electrical Branch and most of the remainder, either directly or through their consultants, submitted schemes for technical approval and subsequent authorisation of loan funds and grants-in-aid. Several schemes were completed and in operation before the end of 1961.

*Advisory Work*

The Chief Electrical Adviser was appointed chairman of a working party established to examine electricity supply organisation in the Southern Province. Numerous meetings were held and visits paid to discuss the subject with existing authorities. As the matter could not be dealt with in complete isolation from the electrical requirements of adjoining parts of Southern Rhodesia, the Federal Ministry of Power established a small inter-territorial committee to examine and report on matters of common interest.

During the year the Ministry of Power Technical Regulations Committee No. 1 submitted its proposals and recommendations. These were accepted and new regulations covering electrical installation work were promulgated by the Federal Government. A parallel committee dealing with electricity supply regulations also concluded its work. Assistance was provided by the Electrical Branch in the work of both of these committees.

Local authorities requiring loan funds for electrical development continued to submit schemes for examination and approval.

The Chief Electrical Adviser served as a director of the Northern Electricity Supply Corporation (Pvt.) Ltd., and a member of the Victoria Falls Electricity Board.

*Hydro-electric Schemes in Rural Areas*

An initial appraisal of the hydro-electric potential of a number of sites, mainly in the Northern and Luapula Provinces, was carried out in 1955-56 as a result of which the schemes at Kasama, Fort Rosebery and Abercorn were developed. During the past year a more detailed survey was made by consultants of sites at Isoka, Mporokoso, Chinsali, Mkushi, Mpika, Kawambwa and Luwingu to determine whether it was economically practicable to construct small schemes of a common size and design of generating plant. Such schemes would be maintained by a small centrally located engineering staff. The resulting figures, when analysed, showed that the probable cost of electricity supplied to consumers on an economic basis would be between 4*d*. and 9*d*. per unit. This cost is at least comparable with electricity generated by diesel power but it is not considered sufficiently cheap to encourage wide use. Further examination is proceeding to determine whether it is possible to reduce the capital expenditure and thereby the recurrent cost.

## WATER AFFAIRS

THE Department of Water Affairs is responsible for the design and construction of dams and weirs, well sinking, borehole drilling for water supplies, the provision of piped water supplies in rural areas and hydrological investigations throughout the Territory.

In addition, the department is responsible for the major works in the Bangweulu Swamps in connection with the construction and maintenance of drainage and navigation canals. An eight-inch suction dredger was acquired in the second half of the year and has since proved invaluable. Similar work and responsibilities, although on a much smaller scale, are the task of the department in the Barotseland Protectorate.

The Hydrological Branch of the department is now a self-contained unit and the tempo and scope of hydrological investigations is expanding each year. Investigations into the improvement of water supplies, for the townships on the Copperbelt, were completed and a comprehensive report has been sent to the Government. Reconnaissance and construction are now mainly confined to rural areas that have been or are to be regionally planned.

The number of borehole sitings decreased as compared with 1960, but the number of investigations of ground-water supplies increased. The footage drilled by the drilling section showed a slight increase. The demand for

investigations of surface supplies remains at a high level and every effort has been made to meet this demand and the staff of the department has been kept fully extended in meeting the increasing demand made upon it.

## AFRICAN HOUSING

DURING the year ended 31st December, 1961, the African Housing Board approved loans amounting to £782,132 for schemes proposed by local authorities, bringing the total number of houses in schemes approved since the board was formed in 1956 to 21,788.

The pilot scheme of five houses, each costing between £1,720 and £1,920, erected in Lusaka to test the demand for home-ownership among the middle-income group, has met with a disappointing response, only one being sold by the end of the year. Two are still leased under an agreement for sale.

Research carried out by the board into the use of stabilisation ponds for the purification of sewage has proved most successful and it has been possible to evaluate basic design criteria, valid for tropical and sub-tropical regions, for both ponds treating raw sewage and those treating aqua privy and septic tank effluent.

Approval, in principle, has been given by the Colonial Development Corporation to a loan of £1m. to provide houses with improved services for Africans in Lusaka. Planning is well advanced and contracts will be placed early in 1962.

# *Chapter* 11: Communications

## LEGISLATION

DURING the year amendments were made to the Roads and Road Traffic Ordinance. New regulations were made to provide for the licensing of driving schools and of instructors, and for the annual inspection of motor vehicles in respect of which a period of 10 years or more had elapsed since first registration. The existing provisions dealing with driving licences and the control of public service vehicles were replaced by improved and up-to-date regulations.

## CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES

THE Roads Department continued to undertake, on behalf of the Federal Government, the design, construction and maintenance of Federal roads and aerodromes in Northern Rhodesia, in addition to the requirements of the Territorial Government.

## FEDERAL ROADS

THE following roads in Northern Rhodesia are Federal roads, each being part of a recognised inter-territorial route linking the territories of Central and Southern Africa:

Southern Rhodesia border (at Victoria Falls) to Kafue Bridge.

Southern Rhodesia border (at Chirundu) to Tanganyika border (at Tunduma) via Kafue Bridge, Lusaka and Kapiri Mposhi.

Kapiri Mposhi to Congo border (near Kasumbalesa) via Ndola, Kitwe, Chingola and Bancroft.

Lusaka to Nyasaland border via Fort Jameson.

Chingola to Angola border (at Jimbe River) via Solwezi and Mwinilunga.

The total mileage for which the Roads Department and local authorities are responsible now stands at 1,929.3 including 35.0 miles within Nyasaland.

## TERRITORIAL ROADS

THE remaining roads, which are a Territorial responsibility, total 1,926.6 miles of main roads and 13,915.9 miles of district roads. In addition, grants are made to the native authorities towards the cost of maintaining 3,732.3 miles of native authority roads, 7.9 miles of branch roads and 6.0 miles of district roads.

## STANDARD OF CONSTRUCTION

THE total mileage of roads open to traffic at the end of the year was 21,518.0. Of this total 753.3 miles were of bitumen standard (class I), 2,236.7 miles were of gravel standard (class II) and 5,849.7 miles were

of improved earth standard, being partly gravelled and maintained by power grader. The remainder consisted of 12,678.3 miles of unimproved earth standard.

## ROAD MAINTENANCE

THE responsibility for the maintenance of roads is divided as follows:

| | *Federal Roads (miles)* | *Territorial Roads (miles)* | *Totals* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Native authorities | — | 3,746.2 | 3,746.2 |
| Provincial Administration | — | 8,932.1 | 8,932.1 |
| Local authorities | 31.2 | 7.5 | 38.7 |
| Roads Department | 1,898.1 | 6,902.9 | 8,801.0 |
| | 1,929.3 | 19,588.7 | 21,518.0 |

## TRAFFIC DENSITY

THE volume of traffic on most roads continued to increase. On the more important roads the increase varied between 5 per cent and 10 per cent.

## ROAD CONSTRUCTION

THE following table sets out the road work completed by the Roads Department during the year:

| *Type* | *Contract (miles)* | *Departmental (miles)* | *Total (miles)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Class I (two lane)* | 37.1† | 46.9 | 84.0 |
| Class II | 40.3 | 222.4 | 262.7 |
| Resealing | 0.6 | 14.7 | 15.3 |
| Regravelling | 103.8 | 75.0 | 178.8 |
| Betterment gravelling | 20.7 | 5.5 | 26.2 |
| Earth | — | 73.5 | 73.5 |

*Including 34.1 miles of existing 10-foot and 18-foot bituminous surface widened to two-lane standard.

†Nine contracting firms and 16 Roads Department teams were engaged on this work.

## BRIDGES

DEPARTMENTAL bridge units completed six bridges of a total length of 448 feet and nine major culverts of a total length of 161 feet. Two bridges having a total length of 142 feet were completed by contract.

At the end of the year the units were engaged on the construction of two bridges of a total length of 221 feet and one major culvert of a length of 53 feet. Two more bridges of a total length of 154 feet and two major culverts of a total length of 53 feet were under construction by contract.

## AERODROMES

AT the close of the year there were 51 aerodromes in the Territory, 43 of which were Federal, four Territorial and four privately owned. One of the Federal aerodromes was leased to a private company. In addition to

the four main airports at Lusaka, Ndola, Livingstone and Kasama, nine public aerodromes and one private landing ground provided facilities for scheduled commercial services. There were 16 landing grounds at Boma centres and 18 emergency landing grounds.

The Roads Department was responsible for the maintenance of 37 of the 51 aerodromes in the Territory, and Kanona airfield was closed and replaced by a new airfield at Serenje. Improvements were carried out on the aerodromes at Fort Rosebery, Solwezi, Mwinilunga, Lukulu, Chinsali and Mporokoso. In most cases the work consisted of gravelling runways and providing turning circles.

### DAMS AND WEIRS

CONTINUING the arrangements introduced during 1958, the Roads Department was responsible for dam and weir construction and maintenance for the first six months of the year, but on 1st July the Department of Water Affairs reassumed these duties.

The total expenditure on dams and weirs for the year was £52,259.

### EXPENDITURE

THE expenditure on construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, bridges and pontoons amounted to £2,404,223 exclusive of departmental overheads.

The figure includes expenditure of £270,503 by contractor/finance on the Lusaka–Broken Hill and Livingstone–Kalomo Federal roads.

### MOTOR TRANSPORT

THE number of public service vehicles licensed and in use increased during the year from 1,176 to 1,329, the increase being reflected mainly in the goods carrying class of public service vehicles. The number of public service vehicle operators during 1961 was 167 compared to the previous year's figure of 162.

The average carrying capacity of goods vehicles and trailers increased from 8 to 8.35 tons. Freight rates remained generally steady throughout the Territory despite increases in wages and other costs and there was no change in passenger fares during the year.

Provisional figures show that 9,236 motor vehicles were newly registered during the year—a decrease of 417 over the total for 1960. The number of motor vehicles in use at the end of 1961 was 47,923—an increase of 1,285 over the figure for the previous year.

### GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS FLIGHT

IN 1961 the flight had three pilots with supporting ground crew and flew 1,925 hours, carrying 3,806 passengers. Three twin-engined and one single-engined Piper aircraft were held for communications flights and one Auster for flying by N.R. Police Reserve pilots.

## HOTELS AND ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS

THE Territory is relatively well supplied with accommodation for travellers although there is still considerable scope for additional modern hotels in the various tourist centres and mining towns. The older hotels are bringing their premises up to modern standards by building private bathrooms and toilets on to existing bedrooms. There are at present very few hotels which do not offer some accommodation with private bathrooms. The luxury hotel at Kitwe has been completed and is now open, and plans for another luxury hotel, costing £1,000,000, are in course of preparation. The latter is to be built near the eastern cataract of the Victoria Falls.

The duty of maintaining and improving standards of hotel accommodation throughout the Territory is delegated to the Hotel Board which was created in 1951. Hoteliers are required to obtain their annual licences from the Board which satisfies itself before granting licences that the premises are structurally sound, the electrical installation is safe and that the health and comfort of the guests are properly safeguarded.

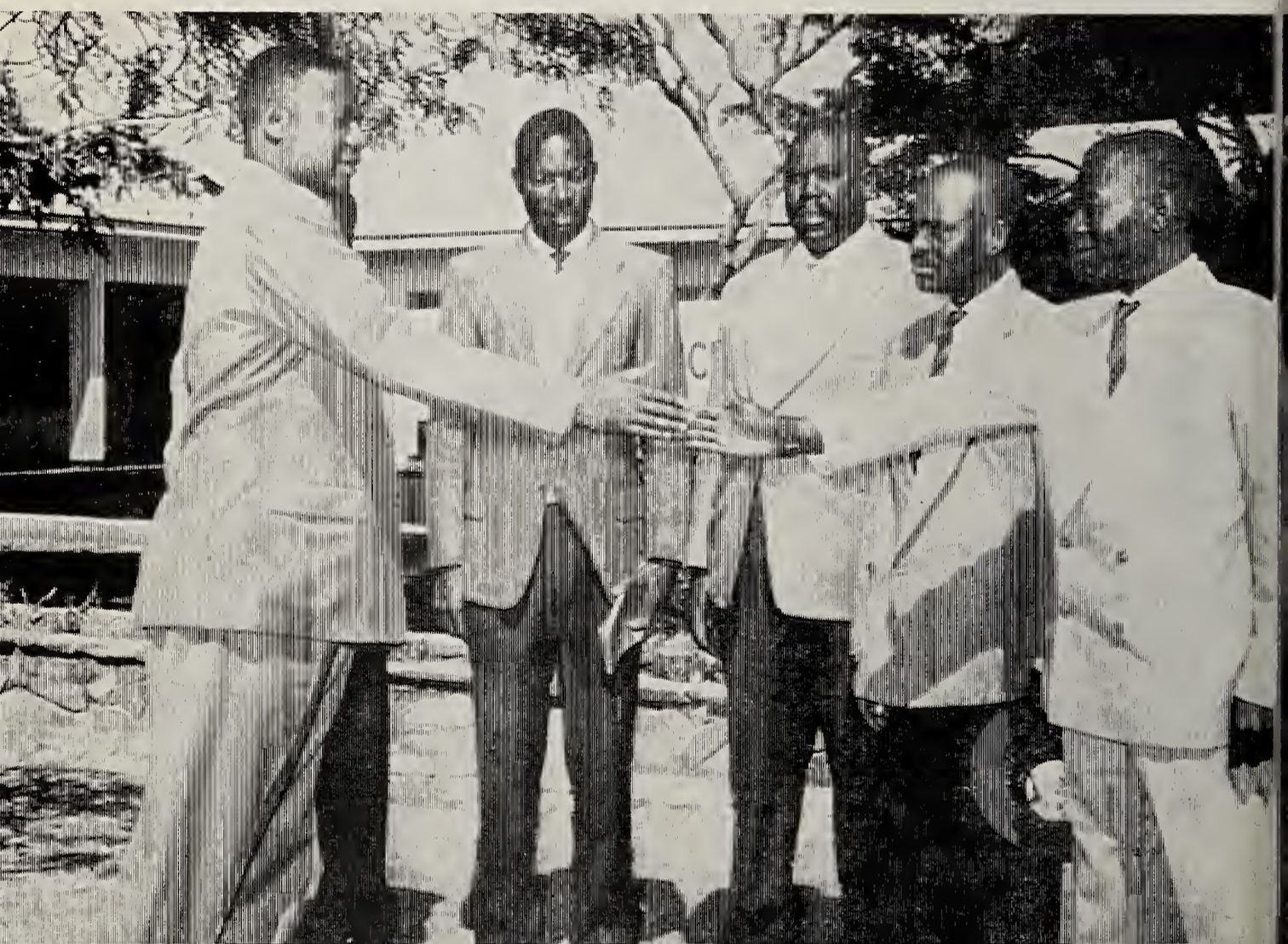
Through its Executive Officer, the Hotel Board offers free technical advice to the hoteliers. Regular inspections of hotel premises are made by this officer and standards are thus maintained and improved.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, MR. REGINALD MAUDLING, MEETS PARAMOUNT CHIEF CHITIMUKULU, LEADER OF THE 176,000-STRONG BEMBA TRIBE

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AT THE R.R.A.F. STAND AT A CAREERS AND HOBBIES EXHIBITION HELD IN LUSAKA

AWARDS GAINED BY AFRICAN RECRUITS AT THE NORTHERN RHODESIA POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL AT LILAYI WERE PRESENTED AT A PASSING OUT PARADE IN MARCH BY LORD ALPORT

MR. MWAMBA, THE MINISTER OF AFRICAN AGRICULTURE, MEETING AFRICAN MASTER FARMERS PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TO STUDY MODERN FARMING METHODS



THE INSTALLATION OF SENIOR CHIEF KASEMBE. A LEAF FROM A MUTABA TREE IS PLACED IN HIS MOUTH SIGNIFYING THAT UNTIL THE INSTALLATION CEREMONY IS COMPLETED, HE HAS NO RIGHT TO SPEAK

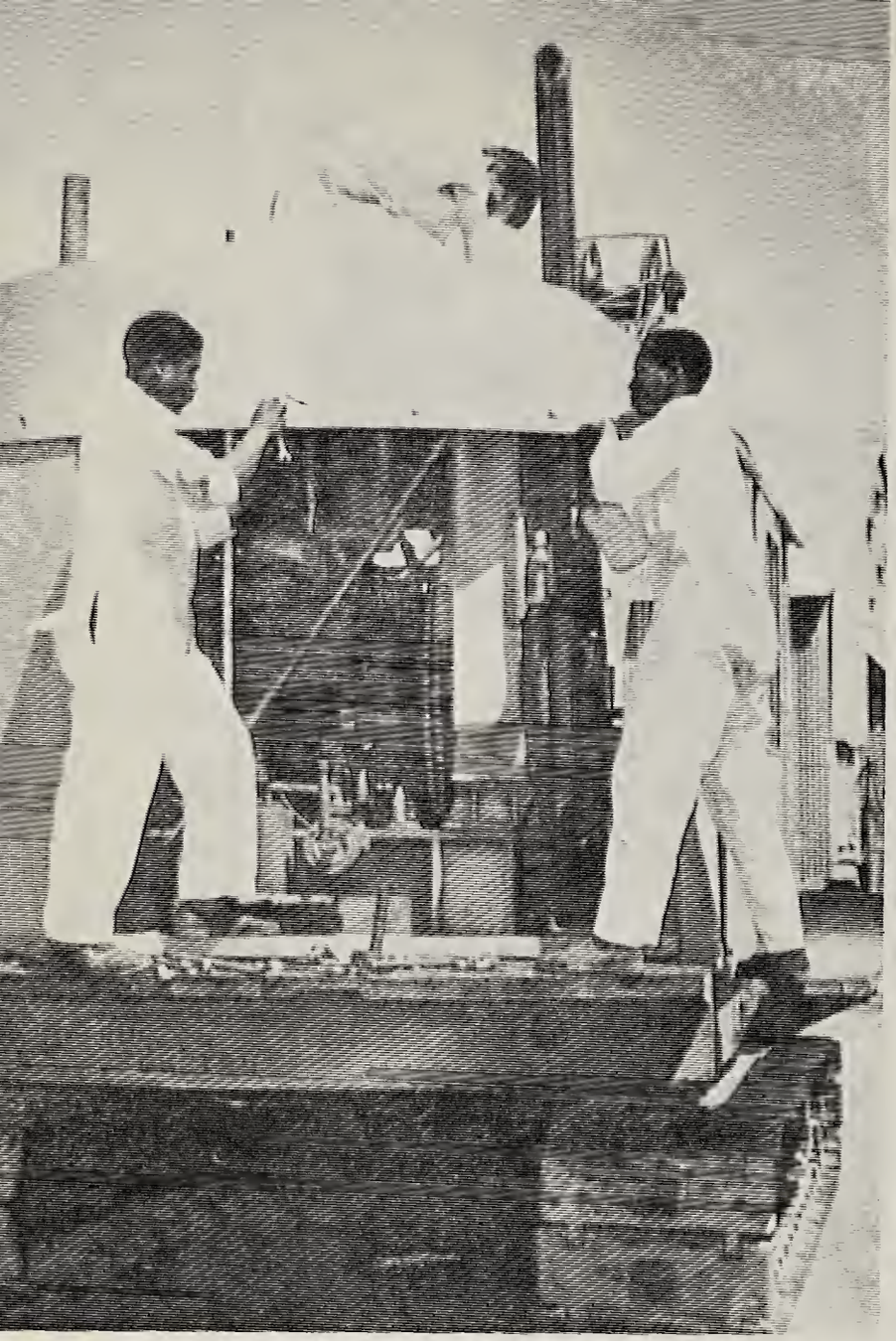
EXPERIMENTS BEING CONDUCTED BY A GOVERNMENT OFFICER TO ASSIST IN THE CONTROL OF KARIBA WEED (*Salvinia auriculata*) WHICH CONSTITUTES A MENACE TO NAVIGATION AND COMMERCIAL FISHING IN CERTAIN PARTS OF LAKE KARIBA

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR PRESENTING THE INSIGNIA OF THE B.E.M. TO HEAD MESSENGER S. MULANDO AT AN INVESTITURE HELD AT NDOLA IN SEPTEMBER. MR. MULANDO WAS AWARDED THIS MEDAL IN RECOGNITION OF 25 YEARS OF OUTSTANDING WORK IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE

VILLAGERS AT MALOLE MISSION, NEAR KASAMA, VOLUNTARILY RECONSTRUCTING A SCHOOL WHICH WAS BADLY DAMAGED DURING THE DISTURBANCES

A SUCTION DREDGER IN ACTION CLEARING A CANAL IN THE BANGWEULU SWAMPS IN LUAPULA PROVINCE

AFRICANS UNDERGOING INSTRUCTION IN SEAMANSHIP ON LAKE KARIBA



GOVERNMENT APPRENTICES WORKING ON A MECHANICAL SHOVEL AT A MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND WORKS REPAIR DEPOT

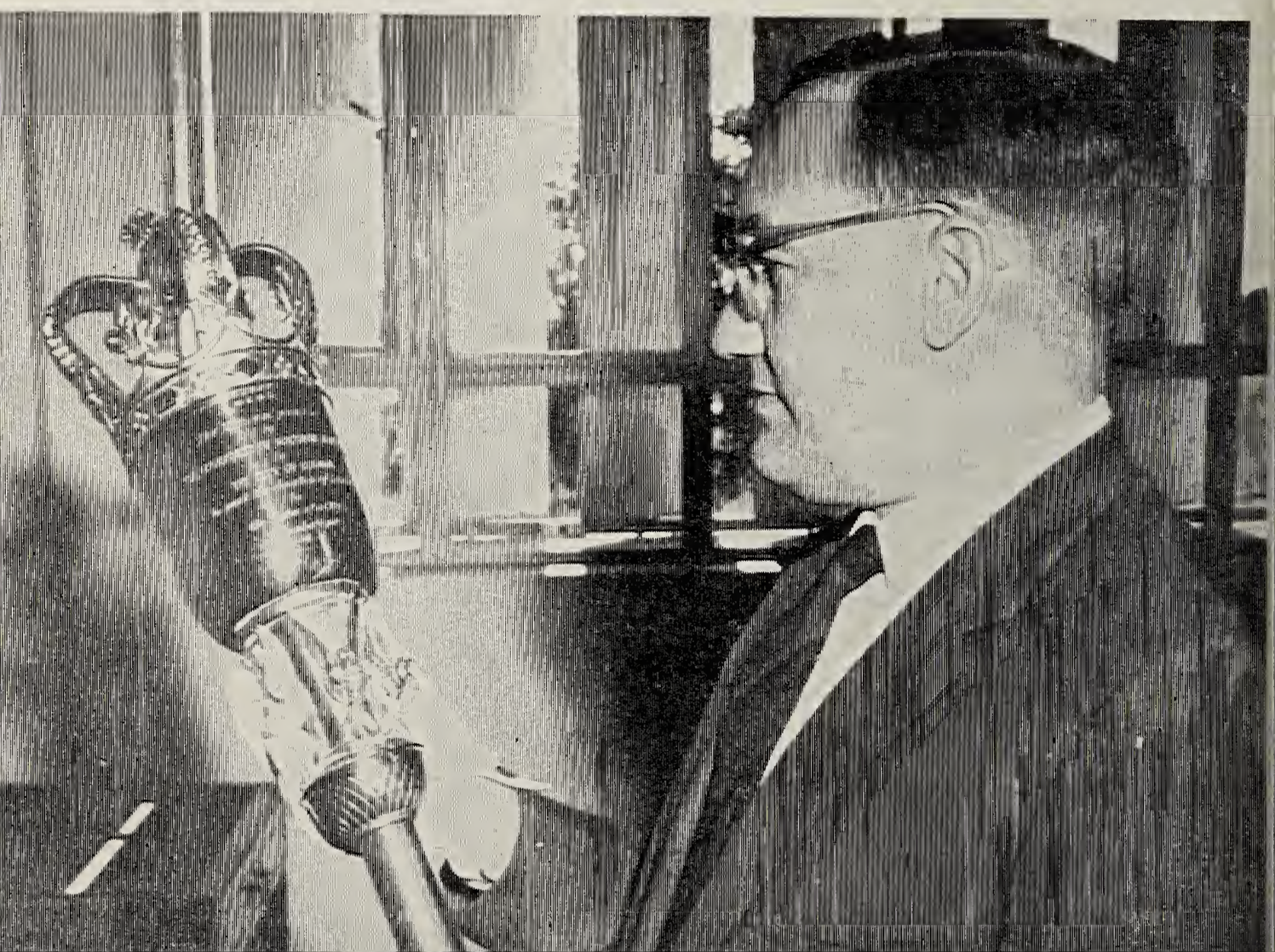
A PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH BETWEEN CITY OF LUSAKA AND A NORTHERN RHODESIA SELECT TEAM

AFRICAN POLIO VICTIMS LEARN TO REGAIN THE USE OF THEIR LIMBS IN LUSAKA HOSPITAL'S NEW £4,000 HYDRO-THERAPY UNIT, A GIFT FROM THE NORTHERN RHODESIA POLIO FUND

SILVER PLATE, PRESENTED TO THE NORTHERN RHODESIA REGIMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

"OUTWARD BOUND" TRAINING AT LAKE CHILA IN THE ABERCORN DISTRICT

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR R. SAMPSON, ADMIRING THE MACE PRESENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN RHODESIA TO THE CITY OF LUSAKA TO MARK THE ELEVATION OF LUSAKA TO THE STATUS OF A CITY



# *Chapter* 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

## PRESS

DURING the year under review several commercial firms, the copper mining companies and Government published newspapers. Those with the largest circulation and coverage were the *Northern News* and the *African Mail*. Most of the other newspapers were produced for " local " as opposed to " national " readers and among those with the largest circulation were the *Central African Post*, *Livingstone Mail* and the *Broken Hill Observer*.

The *African Eagle*, published in Southern Rhodesia, in English and two of the main vernacular languages of Northern Rhodesia, circulated in the Territory as did a new weekly, the *Leader*, published by Catholic Publications in Lusaka. Other Southern Rhodesia, British and South African papers also circulated.

Supplementing the service in the rural areas, where distribution costs are high to commercial publishers, were the Government sponsored newspapers *Lyashi* (twice-monthly in English and Bemba), *Nkhani Za Kum'mawa* (English and Nyanja) and the *South-Western Star* (English and Tonga). A Barotseland edition of this latter newspaper was printed in English and Lozi. In addition, the Government magazine *Nshila* (fortnightly) circulated widely in rural areas.

The following newspapers and periodicals were published in the Territory during 1961:

| | |
|---|---|
| Newspapers: | |
| *The African Mail* | Weekly. |
| *The African Eagle* | Weekly. |
| *The Broken Hill Observer* | Weekly. |
| *Bancroft Bulletin* (Mining company sponsored) | Fortnightly. |
| *The Central African Post* | Three times a week. |
| *Kasabankanya* (Mining company sponsored) | Fortnightly. |
| *The Leader* | Weekly. |
| *The Livingstone Mail* | Weekly. |
| *Luntandanya* (Mining company sponsored) | Fortnightly. |
| *Lyashi* | Bi-monthly. |
| *Mufulira Star* (Mining company sponsored) | Fortnightly. |
| *Nchanga Drum* (Mining company sponsored) | Fortnightly. |
| *Nchanga News* (Mining company sponsored) | Fortnightly. |
| *Nkhani Za Kum'mawa* | Fortnightly. |
| *The Northern News* | Daily. |
| *The Roan Antelope* (Mining company sponsored) | Fortnightly. |
| *South-Western Star* | Fortnightly. |
| Periodicals: | |
| *The Eagle* (English Church magazine) | Monthly. |
| *Kacema* (Catholic Church publication) | Monthly. |
| *The Northern Rhodesia Journal* | Twice yearly. |
| *Nshila* | Fortnightly. |
| *Rhokana Review* (Mining company sponsored) | Monthly. |
| *The Salaried Staff and Mine Officials' Magazine* | Monthly. |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Trunews* (News-sheet) ... ... ... ... ... | Fortnightly. |
| *Union News* (Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Monthly. |
| *Week by Week* ... ... ... ... ... ... | Weekly. |

## BROADCASTING

BROADCASTING is now the responsibility of the Federal Broadcasting Corporation and its activities are not therefore dealt with in this report.

## FILMS

THE production of straightforward films of combined educational and entertainment value for Africans, which is the main task of the Films and Recording Section of the Information Department, was continued during the year.

A 16 mm. colour film "Bush Doctor" was completed in London in May. Made from a story outline prepared by Doctor W. Gilges of the Federal Health Department, the film is a colourful record of a rural doctor's work and problems in Barotseland. Its first public showing was in San Francisco and it has since been seen by audiences in many different countries. "Lusaka becomes a City" and a trailer on Road Safety were also completed during 1961.

The sound and colour film of the band of the Northern Rhodesia Police entitled "Beating the Retreat" was nearing completion at the end of the year. Considerable difficulty was encountered initially in synchronising the sound with the mute but this was subsequently overcome with the assistance of the Central African Film Unit and the film is expected to be released for public exhibition in the first quarter of 1962.

Also nearing completion at the end of 1961 were "Early Burning", an educational film on land usage; "Grader Ahead", a film showing the training of road grader operators; "Mandona and the Lions", designed to encourage tourism in the Game Parks and "A New Life at Mungwi', which features a development project in the Northern Province.

Final shots were taken for the films "Co-operative Marketing", "Turkish Tobacco" and "Groundnut Harvest" and it is expected that they will be ready for release by mid-1962.

Filming commenced in October on a black-and-white 16 mm. production entitled "General Election 1962". By the end of the year production was in its final stages and the film is expected to be ready by the end of January, 1962. This film, made in preparation for the forthcoming general election, clarifies electoral procedure and is intended for exhibition to persons of all races. The sounding will be done in English and all the main vernacular languages.

The section continued to contribute news features to the Central African Film Unit's two newsreels "Federal Spotlight" and "Rhodesia

and Nyasaland News", and also to B.B.C. and I.T.V. television programmes. As a result of requests from the local representative of the United States Information Service, two filming assignments were carried out.

Sixty-seven new hirers were registered with the film library, bringing the total at the end of the year to 1,170 of which more than half represented organisations which showed films to purely African audiences. During 1961, 2,128 separate programmes were prepared involving just over 12,000 reels of film, and 128 new titles were added to the library, which now contains a very comprehensive selection of films. The library continued to distribute "British News", "Federal Spotlight" and "Rhodesia and Nyasaland News" throughout the Territory. Fifteen charter shows were arranged and the cinema was booked on 42 occasions during the year by other Government departments.

## INFORMATION SERVICES

DURING 1961 there were six provincial information offices in operation, an increase of one over the previous year. This new office, which covers the Central Province, is situated at Broken Hill. Only the North-Western Province and Barotseland Protectorate now remain without provincial information organisations but they are partially provided for by departmental headquarters and the officers at Ndola and Livingstone.

*Nshila*, the department's fortnightly magazine, maintained its position as the only locally produced prestige magazine for Africans in the Territory, and circulation was maintained at a satisfactory level.

Although no major or outstanding individual publicity campaigns were reflected in the magazine's pages, *Nshila* gave considerable space to the encouragement of such long-term aims as better race relations, the encouragement of self-help in many fields and the all-important advancement of women in a modern society. That these campaigns carried out by means of articles, news stories, pictures and editorial comment achieved some result, was reflected in the correspondence columns, in which many readers recorded their support of the *Nshila* viewpoint.

*Nshila* also campaigned for the acceptance of game conservation and played its part in encouraging the return to law and order during the disturbances in the Northern and Luapula Provinces. Commonwealth Training Week was given wide publicity, with the aim of encouraging interest in, and the development of, skills by school leavers, and of demonstrating the opportunities available to them.

The programme for increasing the frequency of publication of the three provincial newspapers from monthly to twice-monthly in one case and to fortnightly in the case of the other two was completed successfully

during the year. These papers continued their task of providing local news for the people in their respective provinces and news from home for those living and working elsewhere. No serious loss of circulation resulted from switching over to more frequent publication.

*Zwelopili*, the Lozi news-sheet for Barotseland, ceased publication and was incorporated into a redesigned *Intanda*, now named *South-Western Star* and printed in Livingstone by the *Livingstone Mail*. The new paper got off to a good start and at year's end was circulating well in its designated areas of Barotseland, Southern Province and Central Province.

*Lyashi*, the newspaper for the Northern and Luapula Provinces, maintained its high circulation figure over the year despite disturbances in those provinces which temporarily affected sales. Sales figures were rising at the end of the year and it was hoped to increase the size of the paper from 12 to 14 pages. *Nkhani*, published in Fort Jameson and printed by the Government Printer in Lusaka, served the Eastern Province and although, as a result of becoming a fortnightly, sales figures per issue dropped slightly, the overall sales per month increased. *Trunews*, a fortnightly cyclostyled news-sheet published in Ndola for the Copperbelt, varied in size between five and 16 pages and the number of copies distributed per issue remained in the region of 1,000. Distribution of *Trunews*, a free publication, is made to leading schoolmasters, businessmen and community leaders.

The training of African journalistic staff during the year was mainly "on the job" and it is hoped that a comprehensive training programme will be started in July 1962. One African Information Assistant left for a three-year study course at St. Martin's School of Art, London. Considerable salary increases for African staff resulting from the introduction of "Local Conditions of Service" made the recruitment position much easier.

The capacity of the department's small Press Section was severely tested by the demands of an eventful and politically turbulent year. Specific requests for the section's services were at first relatively small and then steadily increased, reaching peaks in February and late June, and culminating in the troubled months of July to October and the visit of the Colonial Secretary during December. Much of the section's work reflected the atmosphere caused by the protracted negotiations over the new constitution. The ever-increasing demand for "hard" news forced a decline in the number of feature articles issued, but well over 1,000 Press statements and communiques were issued during the year, of which almost every one was used by the Rhodesian Press.

In order to secure early publication overseas, the more important news items were cabled to London instead of being transmitted by airmail. The Central Office of Information, London, provided a similar service for major news stories published in Britain which directly affected Northern Rhodesia.

Demands for the services of the Photographic Section were maintained during the year, although somewhat below the level of last year as is illustrated in the following summary:

| | 1961 | 1960 | 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Assignments carried out . . . | 259 | 320 | 238 |
| Negatives added to the files . . . | 1,222 | 1,857 | 1,756 |
| Enlargements made . . . . | 15,696 | 23,458 | 16,099 |
| Photographs distributed . . . | 12,532 | 15,471 | 11,600 |
| *Photographs known to have been published | 2,311 | 3,097 | 2,273 |
| Days spent on tour by photographic staff | 70 | 85 | 85 |

*It is not possible to keep a close track of publications of the department's photographs outside the Territory. Actual publication figures are undoubtedly higher than the figures given.

Apart from the usual coverage provided for feature stories and newsworthy events, the main assignment of the year was the visit during December of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Full photographic coverage was given for overseas and local distribution and at the conclusion of the visit four souvenir albums were prepared for presentation by His Excellency the Governor to the Colonial Secretary and his staff.

Photographs taken by the section were published in many overseas magazines and newspapers and most of these were distributed through Camera Press, the department's agents in London. Photographs which received a particularly wide degree of publicity were those taken during the disturbances in the latter part of the year and a series illustrating the prolific growth of *Salvinia auriculata* (Kariba Weed) on Lake Kariba. The bulk of the photographs known to have been published were used by newspapers and magazines within the Federation and the Republic of South Africa.

Requests for the services of the Visual Aids Section increased considerably in 1961. During the year 653 filmstrips were distributed throughout the Territory, 13 new photo-features were prepared and six new colour slide lectures were made on various subjects and the lectures recorded on magnetic tape. The section designed and painted 27 posters which were either silk-screened or printed by the Government Printer. In addition, the section produced front cover designs, film titles, flip-cards, charts, signs and many miscellaneous illustrations for various publications.

Five animated display units were built and sent to provincial information organisations which used them as centre pieces for their exhibits at rural shows and the section was asked to design and build the Northern Rhodesia Government exhibit for both the Rand Easter Show and the Bulawayo Trade Fair. The exhibit received good reports in the Johannesburg Press, and at the Bulawayo Trade Fair was awarded a plaque of merit.

Seven additional campaign vans were fitted out during the year with equipment and storage cabinets designed to prevent over-loading. Two existing campaign vans were modified in order to reduce the weight of

their interior fittings. These vans, which continued to play an important part in assisting extension work in the rural areas, were stationed at provincial centres under the control of Provincial Information Officers and their equipment was operated by African technical staff.

The equipment carried by each van includes the following:

One 16 mm. film projector providing both optical and magnetic sound.
One 70-inch by 52-inch collapsible tripod screen.
One slide projector complete with filmstrip attachment.
One back projection unit.
One 15-watt public address amplifier and two loudspeakers.
One set of display boards and stands.

As in previous years, much time at the department's headquarters during the early months of 1961 was taken up with the collation and editing of the Northern Rhodesia Colonial Annual Report. The new handbook, *A Brief Guide to Northern Rhodesia*, was published in February and has since proved to be a popular reference book. Nearly 10,000 copies were distributed in the remaining 10 months of the year.

During the year the department corrected and provided material for more than 20 works of reference containing entries relating to the Territory.

In addition, more than 1,000 requests for miscellaneous information and advice were received and dealt with. Nearly 15 per cent of these enquiries came from outside the Territory.

Large quantities of publicity and educational material, sponsored by the Colonial Office and produced by the Central Office of Information, continued to arrive during 1961 and provided a most useful addition to material produced by the department which is, in the main, only intended for local consumption.

Nearly 48,000 portrait posters of Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were distributed. This figure almost doubled last year's total. The total distribution of all material from the Central Office of Information, including 2,500 stereos, was 97,000 copies. The department's own publications included booklets, photo-features, posters and leaflets and more than 200,000 copies were distributed. The latter figure excludes *Nshila* and the provincial newspapers.

Information organisations in the Northern, Luapula, Western, Central, Eastern and Southern Provinces provided exhibits and staff for all shows held in those provinces. The department was, however, unable to exhibit at shows not covered by the provincial organisations due to the mounting pressure of work devolving on the Visual Aids Section. But assistance was given in the form of public address equipment, posters and photographs, and seven agricultural and district shows were helped in this way. At the Lusaka Show the Visual Aids Section again put on an attractive and successful exhibit in the departmental pavilion.

# *Chapter* 13: General

## SURVEY

THE year was again marked by the great variety of tasks which the Survey Department was called upon to undertake both for the Northern Rhodesia and Federal Governments. The primary task of the department is the control, initiation and examination of all cadastral surveys required for the registration of title. The records of cadastral surveys, whether carried out by private or departmental land surveyors, are checked in detail in the department before being approved. The reduced number of cadastral surveys being undertaken was matched by a shortage of staff in those sections which were most vitally concerned.

Private surveyors again found insufficient cadastral work to maintain them in full employment and would have welcomed more government contracts; these, however, are limited both by the demand for surveys of that nature and by the funds that are provided to pay for them. The policy decided on previously whereby, in general, all surveys paid for by private persons are undertaken by private land surveyors remained in force and enabled departmental land surveyors to carry out a greater number of non-cadastral tasks.

Departmental land surveyors were fully occupied with a number of planning surveys both on the line of rail and in the remoter areas. They continued to give attention to reference mark surveys though a great deal still remains to be done in this respect, but good progress was made at Lusaka, Ndola, Kitwe and Broken Hill. The aim is to provide reference marks to such a density that the corner points of each block of township stands can readily be connected thereto; they will supply a long-felt need by providing proper survey control in the townships. The limits of several forest reserves were precisely surveyed and, amongst many contour and detailed topographical surveys undertaken, were measurements made in connection with the site of the Hammarskjoeld air disaster.

The field staff carried out extensive easement strip surveys for new hydro-electric schemes in the Northern Province and a level survey in connection with a projected new water supply scheme on the Copperbelt. The African survey staff continued to render valuable service and, *inter alia*, carried out contour surveys, work on layouts of new rural townships and settlements and the demarcation of district boundaries.

The section responsible for the examination of survey records was still under strength, so despite a further falling off in the number of sets of records lodged, difficulty was experienced in coping with the volume of work. Consequently, by the end of the year the work of the section was some weeks in arrear.

The amount of work the drawing offices are called upon to execute seems to expand progressively and many calls for drawing services came from other Government departments. As well as these extraneous tasks and the routine work of preparing diagrams, sketch plans for Crown leases and keeping all cadastral plans up-to-date, good progress was made with the map compilation programme in the 1/50,000 cadastral series. The photographic reproduction branch which works in close association with the drawing section had another very active year. Here again the amount of work from other Government sources is tending to increase.

A commercial air survey firm, working on a Government contract, photographed vertically at a contact scale of 1/30,000 about 11,000 square miles of central Barotseland. The photographs will be of much value in land use surveys, especially to forest officers. The library of air photographs continues to expand and it is anticipated that within the next 18 months a complete set of prints of fairly modern photography at contact scales not smaller than 1/40,000 will be available for reference covering the whole Territory.

The Geographical Place Names Committee met several times and again dealt with some thousands of new names during the year. Much assistance was provided by District Commissioners and provincial sub-committees and without this help the committee would find it impossible to function efficiently.

The first full training course at the Survey School since it was re-established at Mazabuka concluded in July. All the students who completed the course passed out successfully and were absorbed by the department. A new classroom block was finished in time for the commencement of the next full course in August, but much difficulty was experienced in finding suitably qualified candidates to fill all the places in the enlarged class. Eventually a few men with lower qualifications were accepted, but within a few months, most of them proved to be unsuitable for further training. A more serious and most disappointing occurrence has been the early departure of some of the better educated and more promising students who have left of their own accord to attend academic courses elsewhere. The result was that by the end of the year about 40 per cent of the places in the class were vacant.

A field party of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys continued to operate in the Territory. The group was reinforced during the year and is presently comprised of four surveyors. They were engaged on the establishment of trigonometrical control and mapping in the Kafue River Basin. High priority is being given by the directorate to the publication of printed maps of the region in the 1/50,000 series. These sheets will be of inestimable value in the investigation which is to be undertaken fairly soon into the resources and potentialities of the basin.

Throughout the year the department again experienced staffing troubles. Four more surveyors resigned and only two new ones were recruited. Less than 60 per cent of the posts on the approved professional establishment are now filled. The Examination section also has vacancies, but on the other hand, at the turn of the year the draughting section was practically up to full strength. Three long-service African Survey Assistants retired during the year. Two had been with the department for 30 years.

At the end of June the Town and Country Planning Service ceased to be attached to the Survey Department.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING SERVICE

ON 1st July the Town and Country Planning Service became a separate department in the Ministry of Land and Natural Resources. A few weeks later the new Town and Country Planning Ordinance was passed by Legislative Council.

The inclusion of "Country" in the two titles is indicative of the need for planning in the rural areas. The new Ordinance applies to the whole Territory except Barotseland, Native Trust Land or Native Reserve and mine townships. Provision is also made for regional plans.

With the exception of the City of Lusaka, which employs its own Planning Officer, practically all the Municipal Councils and Town Management Boards agreed to pay for the advice and work of this service, which acts as a consultant in the preparation of planning schemes and control of development.

This has resulted in an increase in the activities of the service in advising local authorities and, in addition, planning advice has been given to Territorial and Federal Ministries and the Town Planning Board on an increasing scale.

The establishment of the service was increased by two Planning Officers, who have not yet been recruited, and two Planning Assistants. One Planning Officer and one Assistant resigned and over 60 per cent of the staff were on vacation leave during the year. Despite this shortage of staff, output was maintained at a high level. Planning schemes for Livingstone and Luanshya and zoning schemes for Mongu, Gwembe, Namwala, Roma and Serenje have been approved. Planning schemes for Broken Hill and major varying and supplementary schemes for Kitwe have been submitted for approval.

Layout plans for the new towns of Sinazongwe and Siavonga on the Lake Kariba shore have been finalised and construction of harbours and roads is nearing completion. At Siavonga, already referred to as the "Riviera of Northern Rhodesia", over 50 residential plots and several club and motel sites have been leased and development is proceeding apace.

There are now 26 approved zoning or planning schemes for municipalities and larger townships and 24 approved layouts or outline plans for smaller townships.

The Town Planning Board continued to guide development and inspect draft planning under the existing Town Planning Ordinance but will disappear under the new Ordinance when development will be controlled by planning authorities or the Minister for Land and Natural Resources.

The two Africans appointed for training with a view to becoming qualified professional officers have both gone to universities to study for planning degrees and a further two have been recruited for a similar purpose.

## LANDS

THE distribution of land in the Territory at the end of 1961 was as follows:

| | *Acres* | *Acres* |
|---|---|---|
| *Crown lands* | | |
| Freehold | 3,594,800 | |
| Leasehold | 2,175,000 | |
| Township areas | 189,800 | |
| Forest Reserves and Protected Forest Areas | 2,634,300 | |
| Tribal occupation | 423,500 | |
| Inundated areas (water) | 375,000 | |
| Unalienated | 2,332,600 | |
| Total Crown land | | 11,725,000 |
| *Other lands (restricted primarily to African occupation)* | | |
| Barotseland | 31,231,000 | |
| Native Reserves | 35,656,000 | |
| Native Trust land | 107,364,000 | |
| Total other lands | | 174,251,000 |
| Total area of Territory | | 185,976,000 |

The continued political uncertainty and the reluctance of finance houses and building societies to relax the borrowing restrictions imposed by them during 1960, were major contributory factors in reducing the alienation of Crown land in 1961 to the lowest figure for the past 10 years.

A total of 403 leases of Crown land were issued in 1961 compared with 566 in 1960. The biggest reduction was in the number of head leases to municipal councils; only 54 head leases were issued in 1961 compared with 176 in 1960. However, there was a slight increase in the number of leases of urban Crown land issued direct to individual lessees; 220 in 1961 compared with 203 in 1960. There was also a decrease in alienations of agricultural holdings and 29 holdings covering an area of 84,759 acres were leased compared with 48 holdings covering 95,532 acres during the previous year. Eighty-five applications for conversion of township properties from leasehold to freehold tenure were approved during the year and there are now six local authority areas in which the conversion scheme has been applied.

At Siavonga, on Lake Kariba, a holiday resort has been planned to serve the Federation and to cater for visitors from further afield. This proposed township provides for a harbour, motels, restaurants, shops, boat yards, camping and caravan sites, rest camps, recreational clubs, petrol filling stations and more than 100 residential stands, together with such township facilities as a post office, local authority office and a police station. The establishment of Siavonga met with an immediate and enthusiastic response from the public and applications have already been approved for several club sites, two camping sites and more than 50 residential stands with lake-shore frontage.

At Nkana some 1,200 stands, which were used by Rhokana Corporation Limited for housing its European employees and which had hitherto formed part of the Mine Township, became integrated with the Municipality of Kitwe. The area covered by these stands, together with the internal streets and open spaces, was first surrendered to the Crown and the stands themselves were then re-alienated to Rhokana Corporation Limited which is encouraging the occupiers to purchase their houses. Several applications to purchase had been received by the end of the year.

In August a preliminary agreement was signed with an American business concern, Victoria Falls Enterprises Limited, for the construction of a luxury hotel near the Eastern cataract of the Victoria Falls. Construction of the hotel will begin in 1963 and the sponsors estimate that the cost of the project, together with the development of attendant amenities, will exceed £1,000,000. It is the declared objective of the sponsors that the hotel conforms to the highest international standards and it is expected that the project will provide a welcome stimulant to the tourist industry. Stringent precautions have been taken by the responsible authorities, in agreement with the promoters of the enterprise, to ensure that the natural beauty of the Victoria Falls area will not be impaired.

The Agricultural Lands Board was reconstituted on 23rd December, 1960, the date of enactment of the new Agricultural Lands Ordinance. In addition to handling applications for the 29 agricultural units mentioned above, the board dealt with a considerable variety of other transactions which included 12 applications for options to purchase, 13 applications for permission to sub-let and 23 applications to transfer to approved assignees. The Mkushi Assisted Settlement Scheme is still proving attractive and, at the end of the year, 42 of the 64 farms comprising Stage I of the scheme had been alienated.

## LANDS AND DEEDS REGISTRY

THE volume of business transacted through the Lands and Deeds Registry gave an indication of the general decline in business activity. A total of 3,468 documents were dealt with in the year; this figure was the lowest for seven years. Only 314 mortgages were registered and this was less

than one-third of the total number registered in 1960. The total amount secured by these mortgages was correspondingly small. Generally, the numbers of all registered documents, other than Crown grants, relating to land showed a decline over the year. There was, however, an increase in the number of private conveyances registered during the second half of 1961.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

THE main function of the Geological Survey Department is the systematic geological mapping of the Territory and the preparation of maps and reports to illustrate the types of rocks encountered, and their history and mutual relationships. The information obtained is of great use to prospecting companies and other organisations who wish to search for mineral deposits, since the occurrence of these is controlled by the nature of the rocks, their history and their structural characteristics. Geological maps are also of great assistance in solving problems connected with engineering, water supply, agriculture, soil erosion, etc.

During the year, 5,600 square miles were mapped, mostly on a scale of 1/50,000, in the Ndola, Mkushi, Broken Hill, Lusaka and Monze districts. This brings the total area covered so far to approximately 26,300 square miles, representing about 9 per cent of the total area of Northern Rhodesia. Mapping was extended into the rugged country of the Zambezi Escarpment. The difficult nature of the terrain has somewhat slowed down the rate of progress in certain areas, but the better exposure has enabled certain structural relationships to be established which will be of great use in the interpretation of the geology in the plateau areas, where a thick soil cover generally obscures the solid geology. In the area south of the Congo pedicle mapping was extended westwards up to the edge of the Copperbelt. Lack of suitable base maps of the country immediately north of Broken Hill has so far prevented a direct link-up between the geology of the Copperbelt and that of the Lusaka-Broken Hill area.

The department collaborated with the Bernard Price Institute for Palaeontological Research, University of the Witwatersrand, in a second expedition to the upper Luangwa Valley. Further mapping was carried out and very important fossil discoveries were made; these showed for the first time that rocks of a certain age were present in the Karroo System of Northern Rhodesia.

In the course of regional mapping all mineral occurrences found are recorded, even though they may not be of economic interest at the present time. The most promising deposits are examined in detail. Advice is given to the public and to other Government departments on the availability and value of mineral deposits, and special investigations are carried out from time to time to search for and evaluate materials which are

required for the development of industry. The mineralogical and chemical laboratories render a valuable service to the public in the identification of minerals and the assessment of their composition and properties.

The examination of clays in the Broken Hill area was continued and in the latter half of the year the deposit at Central Brickfields was prospected in detail at the request of and in collaboration with the Northern Rhodesia Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. The investigation proved that the two types of clay present can be blended to produce good quality salt-glaze ware, and that the reserves are adequate. Advice was given on the siting of a limestone quarry near Lusaka. The search for metallurgical limestone was continued without success, but some of the material analysed is of sufficiently high grade to be suitable for the production of cement or lime. Dambo and river sands near Lusaka were examined but proved unsuitable for glass manufacture, though they could be used for sand blasting and in cement mixtures. The investigation of an amethyst deposit in the Mwakambiko Hills proved that 2,800,000 lb. of good quality stone is present in soil and weathered bed-rock.

A geochemical sampling programme was undertaken in the Namwala District by the Geochemical Research Centre of Imperial College with the assistance of the department to study the dispersal of metals in soil; the results obtained will be of great use in future prospecting programmes. A post-graduate student at the Research Institute of African Geology, Leeds University, studied an important geological problem in the area around Kafue.

The department was represented at the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara conference held in Pretoria in September and two papers on Northern Rhodesia were presented.

A list of the publications of the Geological Survey Department can be found in the Reading List in Part III of this report.

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DURING 1961, progress was made both in the implementation of the Rural Development Plan and in the building up of a well-trained extension staff. As a result of experience gained in previous years, and in view of the urgency of increasing the effectiveness of the work of Government departments in rural areas, some re-alignment of plans was introduced towards the close of the year. These changes will become effective in 1962. However, the general object of the Rural Development Plan remains unchanged. It seeks to help communities to develop socially and economically towards a more satisfying rural life. It recognises the need for the active co-operation of the people in any plans which are formulated by Government and also the need for the best use to be made of the resources available.

Training programmes have a dual purpose. Firstly, they are designed to provide the necessary skills amongst village people for such development as is planned in their areas and, so far as possible, projects are planned by the local community using the natural resources of the area. Secondly, and particular emphasis is given to this, training programmes are designed to produce instructors who, by virtue of their knowledge, experience and personality, are best able to assist Government departments in gaining the confidence of the village people in those areas where extension work is needed and has been planned.

Plans were prepared for a considerable expansion in the training facilities at Monze Development Area Training Centre which will become the Staff Training Centre for the Department of Community Development. A new sub-centre was opened at Sinazongwe, in the Gwembe Valley, towards the end of the year. This establishment does not reproduce the conventional activities of the other centres because it has a particular role to play in the development of the fishing industry amongst the Tonga people who have been resettled to make way for the Kariba dam scheme. It combines a boat-building section, a fishing training scheme and normal community development activities. The local native authority has given financial assistance towards the establishment of this sub-centre.

Community Development Officers continued to organise a wide variety of short courses at their training centres, including courses for native authority staff and courses run by technical officers. A few examples, selected at random from 1961 programmes, were courses for businessmen, traders, teachers, chiefs, secretaries of co-operative societies, market overseers, farmers (conservation courses), tractor owners, fishermen and club leaders. Particular importance is attached to those courses which are directly related to development work in the trainee's home area. Frequently, it is not possible for Community Development Officers to provide the necessary instructors from their own staffs, but they have generally been able to arrange for suitably-qualified staff to be made available. Simple courses for village housewives in homecraft and domestic science are a permanent feature of all programmes of courses at training centres.

The various schemes for providing loans to individual Africans continued to operate during the year. The Peasant Farming Loan Fund, which is administered by the Ministry of African Agriculture, forms an important feature of rural development in the three provinces of the Territory where considerable expansion of African agriculture has been possible. At present this is confined mainly to the Southern, Eastern and Central Provinces, but peasant farming is now established in most provinces of the Territory. The Commissioner for Rural Development has continued to control the Private Enterprise Revolving Fund, which aims at stimulating business enterprise amongst Africans in rural areas, and

also the Improved Housing Revolving Fund. The former fund was established in 1959 to assist businessmen who required additional capital to expand their existing undertakings. Twenty-six loans totalling £11,315 have been made from this fund. The African Housing Revolving Fund, which was established in 1956, has attracted much interest amongst rural Africans and, during the year, a record number of 430 loans was issued. The balance of loans outstanding at 30th November, 1961, was £162,708. Further progress in another rural housing scheme was made at the Baambwe project which is a self-help housing scheme in the Namwala district. Baambwe was a large traditional Ila village with a population of nearly 1,000. In 1959, the people decided that they would like to build a new village, planned on modern lines, with modern type houses. A new site was found and plans were made. At the request of the community, the Commissioner for Rural Development assisted the project by providing a team of technicians to show the people the various stages of building. Local materials were used as much as possible and loans were made available to individuals to cover the cost of imported materials. Certain social amenities, such as a school and improved water supplies, were paid for jointly by the native authority and the Government. The people made their own bricks and built their own houses. Women teachers in the extension team taught the women how to match their new homes with a better standard of homecraft. The village was occupied in the second half of 1960, and during 1961 the Government has been able, gradually, to withdraw its direct assistance in order that the scheme should become completely self-supporting. The Kashikishi area, in the Luapula Province, is now under consideration for a similar self-help housing scheme. If this project is carried out in 1962, it will be planned with the assistance of the local people on the same basic principles as those which were incorporated in the Baambwe scheme. The exact form of this project will have to be adapted to the needs of that particular area.

Valuable technical assistance was made available to the Commissioner for Rural Development during 1961 as a result of the secondment of a specialist Rural Housing Adviser by the Agency for International Development. This officer toured extensively in the Territory to meet and discuss rural housing development at first hand with Government officers, native authorities and villagers who are concerned with and are interested in the problem. It is expected that his advice on suitable designs for self-help housing in African villages, together with his practical assistance in the training of artisans, will be fully utilised during the coming year in rural housing schemes throughout the Territory. Further assistance from an international source in the planning of community development was provided by the secondment to the Northern Rhodesia Government of a Mass Communications Training Officer from UNESCO. The officer concerned is an expert in audio-visual aids and mass communication

media. It had been felt for some time that the very limited resources available to the Northern Rhodesia Government for the production of visual aids required more advanced and specialised development, and that staff, who might make use of such material, were in need of specialist training. A particular problem now under examination concerns the interpretation of material for which visual aids are required and the examination of the techniques of presenting such aids in order to ensure their maximum impact. This officer also toured extensively and acquainted himself with the resources available and the problems before him. Towards the close of the year, a pilot scheme for the more extensive use of visual aids in community development work in the Southern Province, and for the training of local staff, was approved and will be implemented in the new year.

The Badge Scheme, which had previously been controlled by the Ministry of African Education, became the responsibility of the Commissioner for Rural Development in July, 1961. This scheme, directed at village women in rural areas, is run by part-time supervisors and is designed to train them in homecraft and elementary domestic science. After attending a series of simple lectures and at the conclusion of periods of practical work under supervision, the women are expected to take a test. On attaining the required standard, a brooch badge is awarded.

Rural Development funds were also used to assist a variety of social and economic projects in rural areas. The development of minor rural townships continued to be one of the most important projects to qualify for assistance. Small townships are growing up at such natural centres of population as native authority headquarters, fishing camps, training centres and adjoining mission stations. It has been found that the most elementary and obvious improvements such as the provision of improved water supplies, markets, butcheries, trading stores and schools, tend to concentrate the population when such amenities are strategically situated. In turn, this concentration makes possible a further improvement of the area. In the rural areas of Northern Rhodesia, the population density is eight to nine to the square mile and some concentration of the population in improved villages or small townships is necessary if significant progress is to be made in improving the amenities of rural life.

## GAME

THERE was no marked change in the numbers of visitors to the Kafue National Park and the Luangwa Valley Game Reserves due probably to the uncertain political situation in the Congo, which caused a particularly sharp decline in visitors going to the Kasaba Bay Game Camp in the Sumbu Game Reserve at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika.

Despite energetic efforts, the small staff at the Kafue National Park and in the Game Reserves were unable to effect any marked decrease in poaching activities during the year.

The first Game Management Scheme in the Territory has been started in the East Lunga Tsetse Fly Area of the North-Western Province. Limited shooting has taken place and further information is being sought with regard to the incidence of the species available in the area before a large-scale scheme is put into operation. Simultaneously investigations into meat processing and market potentials are also being carried out. A study of the Kafue Flats Red Lechwe is being carried out by a Fulbright Scholar with a view to formulating a further management scheme, and this study should be completed in June, 1962.

The rescue of animals stranded on the newly-formed islands of Lake Kariba continued during the year but major rescue operations are now completed.

Six representatives of the Northern Rhodesia Ministry of Native Affairs and the Game and Fisheries Department joined the Federal delegation to the Wildlife Conference held at Arusha in Tanganyika under the auspices of the International Union for Conservation of Nature. The deliberations of the conference were of great assistance to ministerial and departmental members who attended and will be of great value in enabling the implementation of the Ministry's wildlife policy which was drawn up during the year and approved by the Legislative Council as the territorial policy for wildlife conservation.

## ADMINISTRATION OF DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES

ESTATES of persons who die leaving property within Northern Rhodesia are administered either by the executor or next-of-kin, according to whether there is or is not a Will; by one of the trust corporations carrying on executor and trustee business in the Territory or by the Administrator-General of the Territory.

The law applicable to the administration and distribution of movable property of persons dying domiciled in the Territory and of all immovable property situated in the Territory is, in general, the law of England as it was on 17th August, 1911.

The Administrator-General undertakes the administration of deceased estates if he is specifically appointed executor of a Will, if he is requested to act by those otherwise entitled to do so or if no other person is able and willing to act. He administers approximately one-half of the estates under administration in the Territory.

At the beginning of 1961, the Administrator-General was administering 157 estates of deceased persons, and during the year he undertook the administration of a further 119 estates. He completed the administration of 112 estates.

# *Chapter* 14: Cultural and Social Activities

## RHODES-LIVINGSTONE MUSEUM

THE Rhodes-Livingstone Museum at Livingstone is the national museum of Northern Rhodesia. It had its origin in 1930 as a collection of African material culture and in 1934 the then Governor, His Excellency Sir Hubert Young, extended the collections to become a memorial to the great Central Africa explorer, David Livingstone. It was in 1934 that the museum was first opened to the public as the David Livingstone Memorial Museum.

With the rapid growth of the collections it became apparent in 1946 that it would be necessary to build a new museum with adequate display, store and workroom facilities. The necessary funds were most generously subscribed by the copper mining companies, the Beit Trust, the British South Africa Company and many others, and the new Rhodes-Livingstone Museum was finally opened to the public in May, 1951. The growth of the research work carried out by the Museum and the great increase in the collections have made the enlargement of the existing buildings an urgent necessity, and during 1959 a limited appeal for funds for capital development was launched. Generous donations were once more received from the copper companies, the British South Africa Company, the Beit Trust, de Beers, the lotteries and several of the Northern Rhodesia native authorities. Sufficient was collected to cover the cost of a new administrative and research wing which was officially opened in March, 1961, and is known as the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum Research Laboratory. The increased office, laboratory and workroom facilities have enabled considerably more research and display work to be undertaken by the staff. Efforts are still being made to collect the £31,700 required for the building of a natural history wing which is to be the second stage in the capital development.

The design of the museum enables the exhibits to be set out in a logical progression, from the earliest geological times in Northern Rhodesia up to modern industrial development. It is a museum of human culture and ecology and is designed to show how, starting from the smallest beginnings, the results of human endeavour have enabled man to conquer the handicap of his environment and have thus brought about the mastery and development of his country's natural resources. It is, simply, the museum of man in Northern Rhodesia. The museum is famous for its collection of relics of David Livingstone, early maps of Africa and collections of Bantu material culture and prehistoric archaeology.

The historical collections are housed in "The Harry Wulfsohn Gallery", named in honour of the Livingstone resident who presented it. A temporary

natural history gallery is being set up in what used to be the library. This gallery will house dioramas depicting ecological groups of the fauna of Northern Rhodesia. The library, which is now in the research laboratory, contains a rapidly growing collection of reference works on those subjects in which the museum specialises and already is one of the leading libraries of its kind.

The museum employs a full-time Technical Officer to deal with the ever increasing volume of photographic and display work. The scientific staff of the museum consists of a Director and Keeper of History, Keepers of Ethnography and Prehistory, and an Honorary Keeper of Zoology. Research is carried out into African history, ethnography, prehistory and to a lesser extent, natural history, with particular emphasis on Northern Rhodesia.

Preparations are in hand for the opening, during 1962, of a Military and Police Museum in Lusaka and a considerable amount of work has been done during the year by the technical staff of the museum in setting up the displays. Schools and youth movements are encouraged in museum activities. The museum also accepts and supervises students from British and foreign universities who wish to undertake specific research into the archaeology and ethnology of Central Africa with particular reference to Northern Rhodesia.

A training school in archaeology is held at which courses of theory and practice in archaeology are given to university students and interested amateurs. The next school will be held in 1963. The importance of archaeology in elucidating the facts on which the early history of most countries south of the Sahara can be written, cannot be over-emphasised and the museum's research in this field is directed to providing this evidence, the only substitute for written records, which are absent.

In April, 1960, the Department of Ethnography opened to the public the African Craft Village near the Victoria Falls. This "model" African village is designed to show the traditional way of life of the six main tribal groups in the Territory. During 1961, 9,883 local residents and tourists visited the village in order to see the traditional types of dwellings, granaries and shrines, etc., and to watch skilled craftsmen at work on the traditional products of their tribal group. Tribal dancing is held from time to time in the central arena and is very popular, particularly with tourists. It is hoped by means of this village to preserve and even rejuvenate the rapidly dying traditional crafts of the indigenous population.

The Keeper of Prehistory has completed the second phase of his field-work on the Kalomo/Choma iron age project. Very useful results are being obtained and considerable light has been thrown on the genesis of the Kalomo Mound people. The Keeper of Ethnography is at present engaged on a field study of the inhabitants of the Mashi Valley on the south-western boundary of Barotseland. This is a general ethnographic

study though with particular reference to craftsmen, their techniques and their relations with their society and with their environment. The museum publishes a series of Occasional Papers and also the *Robins Series* of monographs. A volume by the Keeper of Ethnography on the material culture of the Gwembe Valley is also in preparation for publication in the *Kariba Studies* series.

The museum is the headquarters of the National Monuments Commission, of which the Director is Chairman and the Keeper of Prehistory is Honorary Secretary. The museum is also the headquarters of the Northern Rhodesia Society which was formed in 1950 to encourage wider popular interest in Northern Rhodesia. The society publishes the *Northern Rhodesia Journal* twice yearly and its members are entitled to borrow books from the museum library.

## THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS COMMISSION

THE Commission for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments and Relics was established by a Government Ordinance which came into force on 4th June, 1948. It is administered from the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum at Livingstone and the objects underlying its establishment were to ensure that all known sites of national interest or importance should receive adequate protection; to inquire into reports on new sites; to open up national monuments to the public and to provide such readily absorbed information about them as might be necessary in order to explain them to visitors.

The executive work is carried out by an honorary secretary who is also a member of the commission, and an Inspector of Monuments with African assistants. African caretakers are appointed at some of the more important of the national monuments, while regular routine inspections are carried out at others. New sites are investigated every year and, if necessary, small-scale excavations are carried out. Legislative powers have been obtained to enable the commission to appoint honorary commissioners throughout the Territory to help forward the interests of the commission. Six were appointed in 1961.

A register is kept by the commission of the many hundreds of sites of archaeological or historical interest or of outstanding scenic beauty. The commission is also engaged in a complete survey and index of all archaeological and historical sites in Northern Rhodesia and is co-operating with the Department of Federal Surveys in the marking of antiquities on the new Federal maps.

Six national monuments were proclaimed during 1961, when six areas of archaeological importance in the vicinity of the Victoria Falls were scheduled for protection.

National relics now housed in the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum include grinding grooves and Iron Age remains from the Northern Province and

tracings of rock paintings collected by the Inspector and rich remains from an Iron Age burial site found in 1960.

The country abounds in places of archaeological and natural interest, but there are few historical monuments or buildings in the true sense. Since 1951, therefore, the commission has carried out the policy of building simple monuments to a standard design to commemorate places or happenings of historical interest. In this way it is hoped to encourage in the general public a greater interest in the country's past. These monuments take the form of a rough, square stone column and plinth bearing the commission's distinctive plaque and bronze plate giving particulars of the place or event commemorated. Some 14 or 15 of these monuments have already been built and have proved very successful. They commemorate such subjects as the first capital of North-Western Rhodesia, the place from where David Livingstone discovered the Kafue River, the place where the commander of the German Forces in East Africa was informed of the signing of the Armistice in 1918, the first steamship to sail on Lake Tanganyika, the first stone-built church, and so on. Short unveiling ceremonies are sometimes held.

During 1959 the commission adopted as its official mark of recognition a bronze plate, to be set up at sites and monuments, bearing a bauhinia flower motif and the commission's title. This design is the work of Mr. M. Yeta.

The commission co-operates with the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum in archaeological research, and many relics and objects of national interest are handed over to the museum for the national collections every year.

The first field museum was built at the Victoria Falls in 1955 and tells, by means of actual specimens *in situ* in an open excavation, supported by paintings, models and reconstructions, the story of the history of man at the Victoria Falls from half a million years ago to the present day. This still proves a popular tourist attraction.

During 1961, the display case in the Nachikufu Caves was smashed and burnt, apparently by political agitators. This senseless act of vandalism can only be deplored, and it is not intended to replace the display for the time being.

The commission publishes an annual report, a complete handbook to the Victoria Falls, and from time to time other literature of historical interest—for example a list of old administrative posts, and a list of early Northern Rhodesian pioneers. The commission sponsored the publication by the Government Printer of a list, compiled by Richard Sampson, of visitors to Northern Rhodesia before 1903. The publication and distribution of the brochure *Digging Up History* has resulted in an increasing number of antiquities being reported to the commission. Unfortunately, again this year several cases occurred where the discovery of antiquities was either not reported to the commission or not reported in time to save

valuable evidence from destruction. Attempts are being made to keep a closer watch on commercial and industrial undertakings throughout the country to prevent a recurrence of such unfortunate incidents, and the help of various interested members of the public is being enlisted to this end. Cases of vandalism resulting in the damage or destruction of monuments have also occurred and steps are being taken to prevent future outbreaks.

A complete list of proclaimed national monuments with notes on their historic or other interest is published each year in the commission's annual report.

## RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

THE aims of the institute are to analyse scientifically the social life of modern man, indigenous and immigrant, in Central Africa; to provide accurate scientific information on the social life of man for governments and others persons working with human beings in this area, and to disseminate this accurate information as widely as possible to the public.

The year 1961 saw the continuation of research by officers and affiliates of the institute carried out among African, Asian and European communities. Most of this work was carried out in Northern Rhodesia.

Research continued in the Luapula and Northern Provinces and works on various aspects of human geography and the rural economics of these two areas were published. A separate study of land settlement patterns and population distribution was made and the maps produced in connection with this work were in great demand. The results of further sociological study in the Luapula and Northern Provinces are being written up in England and will be published in due course.

A comparative sociological analysis of the indigenous political institutions in Northern Rhodesia and of some aspects of their adaptation to bureaucratic requirements was completed and publication of the results is now awaited. Studies of the history and other aspects of the Nsenga people, the socio economics of the fishing industry on the Kafue River, and the Indian community in Central Africa were also completed and are now being prepared for publication. A report of the inquiry into absenteeism and labour turnover in industry, commissioned by the member governments of C.C.T.A. in Central Africa, was published during the year and a sociological study of European immigrants in Southern Rhodesia neared completion. Research into various aspects of mass media in Northern Rhodesia commenced in April and will continue into 1963. A study of the history and development of African education in Northern Rhodesia, started late in the year, was progressing well.

An officer was recruited to study the developing social structure amongst Africans in the urban areas of Northern Rhodesia and it is hoped that work on this project will commence in March, 1962.

In Lusaka the institute held a conference on social research and community development and a report is now available. Associate membership of the institute increased, while the library expanded and enjoyed more local use than in previous years.

Publications issued in 1961 included a full-length work, in three volumes, on the changing pattern of African land use in Southern Rhodesia. Full details of the year's publications are included in the Reading List of this report.

Plans for the incorporation of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute into the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland continued to make progress and final incorporation is expected to be made by the end of March, 1962.

## THE VICTORIA FALLS TRUST

THIS trust succeeded a special committee of the National Monuments Commission as the body responsible for administering the northern part of the Federation's greatest tourist attraction, the Victoria Falls. The trust area is some 17,000 acres in extent on the north bank of the Zambezi and the objects of the trust are to preserve the natural beauty, flora, fauna, fish, bird and insect life, and at the same time to ensure and develop adequate amenities for visitors and tourists. The members of the trust are all local residents (living within 20 miles of the Victoria Falls) and all have an interest in the retention of the unspoilt natural beauties of this area and in the development of tourist amenities. During 1960 approval was given in principle to the erection of a luxury hotel near the Eastern Cataract.

Camping huts with all facilities, a well-equipped camping site and a restaurant are maintained on the river bank for the benefit of visitors to the trust area.

A small game park is administered by the trust and during 1955 a new, larger and more suitable area was fenced and the game moved over to it. The programme of restocking this new part is almost complete and again some game rescued from the rising waters of Lake Kariba were added to the park. During the year work began on a snake and crocodile pit, an aviary and small mammal enclosures within the park. These are nearly completed and will be a very popular addition. Work also began on a botanic garden of indigenous flora.

To facilitate scenic drives and tours within the area the trust controls some 30 miles of roads—usually strategically sited to enable visitors to enjoy all the beauties of the area. Look-out towers are placed on high ground, from where good views may be obtained. Paths are kept up along the river bank and at recognised beauty spots to encourage visits by fishermen and picnic parties. The canoe service from the north bank to Livingstone Island was restarted during 1960 and is proving an extremely popular addition to the tourist amenities.

Because of its wealth of natural history and its unspoilt scenic attractions the Victoria Falls area was one of the first in Central Africa to receive attention from scientific collectors, and the strict preservation of the indigenous flora and fauna in conjunction with the provision of comfortable accommodation facilities makes a visit exceedingly rewarding for all lovers of wild life and of scenic beauty.

## SPORT

Two international hockey teams visited Northern Rhodesia during 1961. They were the Kenya Olympic team and the England women's side, and their matches were the highlights of the sporting year. Kenya's superb stick-work and positional play proved too much for the Northern Rhodesia team and the 10 to nil result reflected the difference between the sides. England also won, but by the narrower margin of four goals to nil.

Northern Rhodesian swimmers once again dominated the Federal Swimming Championships and won three out of the five team trophies. Elaine Griffiths, a Kitwe swimmer, went on to win three South African women's freestyle titles.

On the rugby field, Northern Rhodesia again defeated Southern Rhodesia, retaining the Clark Cup by 29 points to 17 after losing the first encounter by three points to eight.

The Haddon and Sly Cup boxing contest between senior boxers from the two territories resulted in a clear-cut southern win but this was offset to some extent by Andries Smith of Nchanga, who became South African flyweight champion. An Empire flyweight title fight featuring Denis Adams and John Mtimkulu, both of South Africa, was held in Luanshya and proved to be rather a disappointment when the referee declared the bout "no contest" in the ninth round.

It was a successful year for badminton in the Territory. Although the North's team lost to Southern Rhodesia in the Percy Kling Trophy match, it beat the south in the Melville Cup tournament held in Durban and so retained "A" section status while Southern Rhodesia was relegated.

John Castle of Lusaka dominated the Federal squash scene. He won the Rhodesian individual title but could not prevent Southern Rhodesia from winning the Oppenheimer Cup. He also won the Kenya championship when a Northern Rhodesian team made a short tour of East Africa.

The Central Africa Golf Championship was won by Ken Treloar of Nchanga who also entered for the British Open but failed to qualify by one stroke. The Northern Rhodesia golf team more than held its own in the Federal Cup when they beat Southern Rhodesia by 10 matches to two with eight singles abandoned.

The Joe Thomas Trophy for softball was won by Southern Rhodesia and the territorial basketball team, playing in the south for the first time,

lost to a more experienced side by 52 points to 26. The only major event on the tennis calendar was the visit of the Kramer group of professionals.

Considerable progress was made in the field of multi-racial soccer during the year. The first fully representative territorial side played the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Football XI at Scrivener Stadium, Nkana, but suffered defeat by three goals to one. Both Levy Cup legs against Southern Rhodesia were lost by an aggregate of seven goals to four.

The Northern Rhodesia Football Association, which previously controlled the affairs of European association football clubs, and the Northern Rhodesia Amateur Athletics Association, which handled European athletics, waived all discriminatory clauses in their constitutions and indicated their willingness to accept affiliation from African sporting bodies. Following on this long awaited reform, the Northern Rhodesia African Football and Athletic Associations are now merging their organisations into the Northern Rhodesia Football Association and the Northern Rhodesia Amateur Athletics Association respectively. The road is now open in these two sports for African and European participants to have equal opportunity in representing their town, province or country, and to compete with, or against, each other.

The introduction of professional football to Northern Rhodesia has had a beneficial influence on the problems of multi-racialism in that game. In 1961, only one Northern Rhodesia team, the City of Lusaka, played in the professional league. This club, under its constitution, has to have a minimum of three players of either race. The City of Lusaka team successfully competed in the first full National Rhodesian League and won the Castle Trophy. In 1962, a Northern Rhodesia Professional League will come into existence and it is anticipated that teams from all the Copperbelt towns and from Lusaka and Broken Hill will compete. Thus, for the first time, African and European players will play together before multi-racial crowds in a national league.

Athletics is fast becoming a very popular sport amongst Africans on the Copperbelt and in Lusaka. Although the top flight athletic contests have become rarer and the principal African training establishments are still trying to build their teams up to the high standards achieved in the years before 1960, there was a far larger number of African athletes in training at club level. This was particularly noticeable in Lusaka, where the City Council appointed a full-time recreational officer. Open-air boxing in this centre also made distinct progress and this sport in all districts has a tremendous audience appeal.

With the exception of the Copperbelt, the provision and state of African sporting stadia remains unsatisfactory. Efforts are being made by local authorities to make up this shortfall, but in most cases progress is slow owing to the lack of sufficient finance. This position is expected to improve

now that sport is rapidly becoming multi-racial and the need for stadia in all large centres of population is more apparent.

## THEATRE

THE Northern Rhodesia Drama Association has 16 member societies. Of these the Lusaka Theatre Club, the Broken Hill Arts Society, the Chingola Arts Society and the Nkana-Kitwe Arts Society own their own well-equipped theatres, while Ndola, Mufulira, Luanshya and Livingstone have good theatres or halls erected by the Municipality or the mining companies. The Annual Theatre Festival was held at Chingola in 1961, and 11 societies entered. In 1962 it will be held in Ndola, and in 1963 in Lusaka.

Not much interest is shown by Africans generally in theatre, although the number of play entries in the Northern Rhodesia Youth Council Festival is increasing year by year, largely due to Welfare activities. A few Africans are beginning to patronise the theatres in the towns.

# PART III

## *Chapter* 1: Geography and Climate

### TOPOGRAPHY

NORTHERN RHODESIA, with an area of 288,130 square miles, consists in the most part of high plateau of a general elevation of from 3,500 to 4,500 feet above sea level, except where occasional mountains rise to over 7,000 feet or the plateau is deeply entrenched by the Zambezi River and its tributaries, the Kafue and the Luangwa, or the Luapula River, part of the headwaters of the Congo in the north-west.

### POSITION

THE Territory lies between latitudes 10 degrees and 18 degrees South, and between longitudes 22 degrees and 33 degrees East. It is part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Southern Rhodesia, to the south of the Zambezi, and Nyasaland, to the east, are the other two partners. Other neighbours of Northern Rhodesia are Angola (Portuguese West Africa) to the west, the Congo to the north and north-east, Tanganyika to the north-west, Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa) to the south-east and the Caprivi Strip, a northwards extension to the banks of the Zambezi of South-West Africa.

The Zambezi River forms the southern boundary of the country for about 520 miles, separating it from the Caprivi Strip and Southern Rhodesia. The Luapula River forms another natural boundary between the Protectorate and the Congo along the northern edge of the Congo Pedicle and north as far as Lake Mweru. Elsewhere the boundary follows watersheds and occasional streams or is marked by beacons.

### GEOLOGY

THE high plateau is part of the largest plateau on the earth's surface, the great African plateau which stretches unbroken from the Sahara in the north to the Republic of South Africa in the south. Uplifted in Mesozoic and Tertiary times, it is the largest part of the ancient continent of Gondwanaland. It is an ancient surface of old rocks, granites, gneisses, schists, quartzites, shales, and other primitive rocks. On this surface have been deposited sediments of the Karroo system, laid down from middle Carboniferous times to the Jurassic, probably under climatic conditions which varied from glacial to cool, warm, and finally semi-arid. Most of these Karroo sediments have disappeared and are now found only in the Zambezi and Luangwa troughs. At the end of this period of deposition there was volcanic activity which resulted in lava extrusions in the Victoria

Falls area. Except for remnants of the Karroo sediments in the Zambezi and Luangwa troughs, the only other sediments are those of the Kalahari system, the Kalahari Sands which cover the whole of Barotseland and were laid down in Tertiary to recent times.

## RIVERS AND LAKES

WITH the exception of the Northern and Luapula provinces, which are part of the Congo Basin, Northern Rhodesia lies on the watershed between the Congo and the Zambezi River systems.

It is probable that the Zambezi and its main tributaries, the Kafue and the Luangwa, were initiated on Karoo sediments which blanketed the basement rocks beneath. Certainly the Zambezi, after leaving the Kalahari Sands of Barotseland, and while following a faulted trough in Karroo sediments for most of its length, has been superimposed upon lavas in the vicinity of the Victoria Falls and upon basement rocks at Kariba. In each case gorges have been formed.

The three great lakes of the Territory, Lakes Bangweulu, Mweru and Tanganyika, are all in the north and are part of the headwaters of the Congo River. Lake Bangweulu, which with its swamps covers an area of about 3,800 square miles, is drained by the Luapula River. This river, which flows south for a while, turns west and then northwards to pass through Lake Mweru and thence to the Congo.

## CLIMATE

THOUGH within tropical latitudes, due to the general height of the plateau, Northern Rhodesia has a modified Sudan-type of climate. There are three seasons: a cool dry season from May to August, a hot dry season from September to November, and a wet warm season from December to April. Only in the valleys of the Zambezi and the Luangwa is there excessive heat (particularly in October) and, in the wet season, a high humidity.

While the rainfall pattern over the whole country is similar, the amount of rainfall varies considerably. The country is affected most by the movement of the inter-tropical convergent zone, the zone of convergence between the sub-tropical high pressure areas of the northern and southern hemispheres. Over the sea, this zone approximates to the Equator, and, when the sun is overhead at the Equator, gives heavy rains to the equatorial region of Africa. The zone moves southwards with the apparent movement of the sun in the southern summer and brings rain to the greater part of Northern Rhodesia. In the north, rainfall is 50 inches or more, decreasing to the south to Lusaka, where it is in the nature of 30 inches. South of Lusaka the rainfall is due more to the east and south-east trade winds, which have lost much of their humidity by the time they have reached so far inland, with occasional excursions southwards of the inter-tropical zone. Rainfall is in the nature of 20 to 30 inches. In exceptional

years the influence of the inter-tropical zone is felt much farther to the south, resulting in excessive rains in the Southern Province and partial drought in the north. Except for very rare and small falls of rain in August, the rainfall is confined to the wet season from November to April. It occurs as torrential thunderstorms at the beginning of the season, settling down to fairly continuous heavy rain over periods of two to three days with warm dry spells between. As the dry spells increase in length and frequency, the end of the rains occurs.

Temperatures are ameliorated by the height of the plateau above sea level. They vary from 60 degrees F. to 80 degrees F. in the cool season, with morning and evening temperatures as low as 40 degrees to 50 degrees and occasional frost in some areas. During the hot season, temperatures may range from 80 degrees to 90 degrees F.

## VEGETATION

THE natural vegetation reflects directly the climate of the country. It is a savannah type of vegetation, except for small areas of tropical grassland.

Three types of savannah can be recognised. Along the line of rail from Broken Hill to Kalomo, and in parts of North-Western Province, there is mixed savannah which includes the evergreen woodland of the north-west (*Cryptocepalim*), and the chipya or high-grass woodland of the central plateau. The second type, which covers the greater part of the country, is deciduous Brachystegia-Isoberlinia woodland. This, while giving the general appearance of parkland, varies from almost open grassland to almost closed forest. The third type of savannah occurs in lower, drier and warmer valleys of the Zambezi and the Luangwa. It is mopani woodland, the mopani tree (*Colophospermum mopane*) being deciduous, with a fire-resisting bark, capable of living in temporarily waterlogged areas, but sensitive to cold. Associated with the mopani are such trees as the acacia and the euphorbia, and in lower areas the baobab, the palm (*Hyphaene' ventricosa*) and the *Copaifera gorskiana*. From the forests near Livingstone is cut for commercial use "mukwa" (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) for furniture making, and "mukushi" or Rhodesian teak (*Baikiaea plurijuga*) for sleepers, etc.

The tropical grasslands are mostly flood-plain features such as the Barotse Plain on the upper Zambezi, the Kafue Flats on the Kafue and other small areas.

## SOILS

ASSOCIATED with the higher rainfall areas of the north-east and north-west occur the red earth clay-loam soils and in the lower Chambezi-Bangweulu basin are Lake Basin soils which are lateritic. The humus content of the virgin soils is high but cultivation rapidly exhausts them.

Over much of the rest of the country occur plateau soils which are ferruginous lateritic. The soils carry natural grass and have a fairly high surface humus content, but this decreases rapidly in the lower layers of the topsoil. Valley soils in the lower areas are similar to the brown forest soils of the Republic of South Africa, and are more productive.

The Kalahari Sands to the west produce soils of little fertility though they do support a natural grass and forest cover.

## LAND UTILISATION

MOST of the country can be classified as extensive pastoral and arable but there is a considerable area still infested with tsetse fly. Included in this division are the grasslands of Barotseland which are inundated in the summer but dry in the winter and where transhumance is practised by the African population.

Along the line of rail from Kalomo to Broken Hill is a region of semi-intensive pastoral and arable land.

## COMMUNICATIONS

NATURAL communications are difficult. The main waterways run transversal to the normal flow of trade, which is north-south, and are in any case frequently interrupted by rapids, gorges, or floods. They have, however, considerable internal use, e.g. the Zambezi is a water arterial from near Livingstone to Barotseland, and the Bangweulu area has developed water transport to road-head within 100 miles of the Copperbelt.

Road and rail transport facilities, while they cannot be compared with those existing in more developed countries, are steadily improving.

All the main towns are linked by rail, a link which extends from Livingstone in the south 520 miles north to the Congo boundary, with branch lines serving the main Copperbelt towns.

An all-weather main road paralleling the railway, for the most part tar with stretches of high-grade gravel, joins the main towns in the same way as the railway. To the main provincial centres, such as Fort Jameson and Kasama, good gravel or earth roads are in existence and continually being improved, while a network of minor roads of greatly varying quality serves most centres of administration.

Regular air services link the country with extra-territorial routes, while the main centres both along the line of rail and the more remote rural areas are served by an internal network of air services.

## POPULATION

IN June, 1961, the population of the Territory was estimated to comprise 2,400,000 Africans, 74,000 Europeans and 10,000 persons of other races, mainly Asian.

The Western Province, with its highly industrialised Copperbelt, supports just under two-thirds of the total European population of the Territory. Lusaka and Broken Hill account for most of the Central Province European population, and two-thirds of the Southern Province European population lives at Livingstone. Elsewhere, except for isolated centres of administration and trading, the European population is to be found in the farming areas along the line of rail from Broken Hill to Kalomo and in the farming areas around Fort Jameson, Kasama and Abercorn.

The Asian and Coloured population follow very much the pattern of the European population.

The African population is spread sparsely over the whole country though there are certain areas which are more densely settled. Along the Luapula associated with the fishing industry, in the Mazabuka and Choma districts of Southern Province associated with maize production and cattle rearing there are areas with a large African population. A special concentration of population is linked directly with industrialisation, particularly on the Copperbelt. While most of the population of the Copperbelt is migratory, a static element is growing. Elsewhere, the African bases his life on subsistence agriculture or semi-nomadic cattle keeping and the density of the population is low.

## *Chapter* 2: History

NORTHERN RHODESIA, situated astride one of the main migration routes from north to south, has yielded a very complete succession of prehistoric cultural remains. These commence with simple split pebbles, made by some of the earliest true men nearly half a million years ago, and end with the remains of the Early Iron Age peoples. These latter people were simple mixed farmers who migrated from East Africa in the first millennium A.D. to be followed in their turn by the ancestors of the present Bantu-speaking tribes, the majority of whom have moved from their original home in the southern parts of the Congo Basin from the sixteenth century onwards.

Most of the investigation and interpretation of the country's past has to be left to the archaeologist since the written records go back barely a century. From excavation in the Zambezi Valley, in particular at the Victoria Falls, and elsewhere it has been possible to piece together the succession of human cultures and to relate these to the fluctuations that have taken place in the climate, rainfall and environment. Within this framework we can see how human culture during the earliest part of the Stone Age developed along much the same lines as it did in Europe, though at that time Africa led the world and there can be no doubt that it was from the more favourable climate of southern and eastern Africa that man moved north into Europe after the retreat of the ice sheets had enabled him to occupy country which hitherto had been too inhospitable for the early hunter-gatherers.

At the Kalambo Falls on the Tanganyika border is a remarkable site, dated by the radioactive carbon method to more than 36,000 years ago, where have been found a number of camping places of these "Handaxe Culture" people, as they are called. Beautifully made stone stools lie in profusion on the floors just as they were discarded. From here also have been recovered some early wooden tools—digging sticks, throwing clubs and a wooden knife—the first of that date to be found in Africa.

The remarkable fossil skull and other remains of *Homo rhodesiensis* found in 1921 in a deep cave at the Broken Hill Mine is somewhat later in date but in its "neanderthaloid" features probably preserves some of the physical characteristics of the "Handaxe Culture" people. Well preserved fossil bone and stone implements come from other caves near Lusaka and help to complete the picture of the culture and times of Broken Hill Man.

Cultural development in Africa now begins to lag behind Europe, due no doubt in great part to climatic features, and the Stone Age continued in Northern Rhodesia in some places until quite recent times. These Later Stone Age peoples were in part akin to the southern African Bushmen and in part to the semi-Bantu peoples. They sometimes lived in caves and

rockshelters and, like their cousins south of the Zambezi, they made magico-religious paintings on the walls of their rockshelter homes, though in Northern Rhodesia these are usually of a symbolic nature such as can be well seen in Nsalu Cave, a little north of Serenje.

Although skilful hunters in the woodland/forest country that composes so much of Northern Rhodesia, these Late Stone Age people were unable to hold their own against metal-using food producers. For a time these two groups lived amicably side by side, but from the sixteenth century onwards the fight for survival was on. The hunter-gatherers and earliest farmers were then either annihilated or absorbed by the conquerors except for a few groups which, by assimilating sufficient of the culture and mode of life of the later Bantu peoples, may have attained a doubtful independence in the more inaccessible and backward parts of the Territory. Such groups as the Batwa of the Bangweulu, Lukanga and Kafue Swamps, and perhaps the Mbwela and Lukolwe may belong in this last category.

The descendants of the peoples who were the first to introduce metal working into the country are to be found in the Tonga peoples of the Southern Province, and radio-carbon dates suggest that they may have been in these parts as early as A.D. 90.

The early history of Northern Rhodesia is fragmentary and can only be gleaned from tribal histories, which are subject to doubt, since they are passed down by word of mouth from generation to generation, and from the accounts of the few explorers who penetrated the "Dark Continent" from the east and west coasts.

The Portuguese Governor of Sena, Dr. Lacerda, encouraged by the report of the half-breed Fereira who returned from Kasembe's capital, close to the eastern shores of Lake Mweru, in June, 1798, left Tete for the north. He was accompanied by Fathers Francisco, Jose and Pinto, 12 officers and 50 men-at-arms, but failed to reach his goal, and died within a few miles of Kasembe's capital. Father Pinto led the remnants of the expedition back to Sena, and it is from Dr. Lacerda's diaries, which Father Pinto with great difficulty saved, that the first authentic history of what is now North-Eastern Rhodesia is taken. Dr. Lacerda was followed in the early nineteenth century by two Portuguese traders, Baptista and Jose, who brought back stories of the great interior kingdom of the Lunda, which extended from Lake Mweru to the confines of Barotseland and included the whole of the country drained by the Upper Congo and its tributaries. This kingdom is reputed to have lasted from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. Very few historical facts are known about it, but the name of Mwatiamvwa or Mwachiamvwa, the dynastic title of the paramount chief, is associated, like Monomotapa, with many half-legendary stories. Neither of these expeditions was of any great geographical value, and it was not till 1851, when Dr. Livingstone made his great missionary journeys and travelled through Barotseland and in 1855 discovered the

Victoria Falls, that the civilised world had its first authentic information of Northern Rhodesia. Other and later explorers who brought back stories of the barbarism of the natives, of the wealth of game, and of the glories of the Victoria Falls, were Serpa Pinto, Cameron, Selous and Arnot.

From the very early days when the hordes of migratory Bantu swept southwards from Central and Northern Africa, Northern Rhodesia has been subject to constant invasion from stronger tribes on its borders, so much so that the vast majority of the present native population, though of Bantu origin, is descended from men who themselves invaded this country not earlier than A.D. 1700. One or two small tribes, numbering now only a very few thousand, such as the Subia on the Zambezi, are all that remain of the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia prior to that date. Though the story of these invasions has passed into oblivion, their traces remain in the extraordinary number and diversity of races and of languages in the country.

At the present time the population of the Territory has been classified into 73 different tribes, the most important of which are the Bemba, Ngoni, Chewa and Bisa in the north-eastern districts, the Lozi, Tonga, Luvale, Lenje and Ila in the north-western districts, and the Senga, Lala and Lunda, sections of which are resident in both the eastern and western areas. There are some 30 different dialects in use, but many of them vary so slightly that a knowledge of six of the principal languages will enable a person to converse with every native of the country. Nyanja is in use as the official language of the police and of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, and is probably the language most generally spoken by Europeans. In many instances the tribes overlap and encroach upon each other, and it is not uncommon to find a group of villages of one tribe entirely surrounded by villages of another tribe. Many of the tribes on the borders extend into neighbouring territories; in some instances the paramount chief resides in a foreign country and only a small proportion of the tribe lives in Northern Rhodesia.

The chief invaders of the early part of the nineteenth century were the Arabs from the north, the Ngoni, a branch of the early Zulus who fled from the oppressive tyranny of Tchaka and who settled in the north-east of the Territory, and the Kalolo, an offshoot of the Suto family, who in the beginning of the nineteenth century fought their way from the south through Bechuanaland and across the Zambezi under the noted Chief Sebitoani; they conquered the Toka, the Subia and the Lozi, and founded a kingdom which was distinguished by a comparatively high degree of social organisation.

The duration of the Kalolo kingdom was short, lasting between 20 and 30 years. Soon after the death of Sebitoani, the Lozi rebelled and massacred the Kalolo to a man, keeping their women. As a result of this the influence of their occupation is still to be seen in the Kalolo language,

which is largely spoken among the tribes near the Zambezi. The Lozi under Lewanika enlarged their kingdom by conquering several surrounding tribes, such as the Nkoya, the Lovale and the Toka. Beyond these limits their authority was both nebulous and ephemeral.

In the year 1891 Lewanika was informed that the protection of Her Majesty's Government had been extended to his country as he had requested that it should be, and on 17th October, 1900, the Barotse Concession was signed by him and his chiefs and representatives of the Chartered Company. The concession was confirmed in due course by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and under its terms the Company acquired certain trading and mineral rights over the whole of Lewanika's dominion, while the paramount chief was to receive, among other advantages, an annual subsidy of £850.

During this time the slave trade established by the Arabs continued unchecked. Its baleful influence had gradually spread from the shores of Lake Nyasa and Tanganyika over the whole Territory; but with the establishment of a Government post at Abercorn in 1892 the slave trade in this part of Africa received its first serious check. In each succeeding year more Arab settlements on the lake shore were destroyed. Sir Harry Johnston defeated the Arab chief Mlozi at Karonga in 1894, and the last caravan of slaves, which was intercepted on its way to the east coast, was released at Fort Jameson in 1898. Even after that, bands of slave-raiders were occasionally encountered on the north-east boundary and skirmishes with them took place as late as 1900; but with the final establishment of the administration of the British South Africa Company the slavers quickly disappeared from the country. The status of the conquered tribes under Lewanika's dominion was that of a mild form of slavery. This social serfdom was brought to an end by the edict of Lewanika, who in 1906 agreed to the emancipation of the slave tribes.

Before 1899 the whole Territory had been vaguely included in the Charter granted to the British South Africa Company, but in that year the Barotseland-North-Western Rhodesia Order in Council placed the Company's administration of the western portion of the country on a firm basis. It was closely followed by the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1900 which had a similar effect. The two territories were amalgamated in 1911 under the designation of Northern Rhodesia, and the administration of the Company (subject to the exercise of certain powers of control by the Crown) continued until 1924. In that year the administration of the Territory was assumed by the Crown in terms of a settlement arrived at between the Crown and the Company, and the first Governor was appointed on 1st April, 1924.

In the years that followed came the development of Northern Rhodesia's great copper industry. A bad start with the Bwana Mkubwa crash, one of the biggest mining fiascos in African history, was the prelude to a brilliant

future. The Territory's four big mines at Luanshya, Nkana, Mufulira and Nchanga came into production shortly after Bwana Mkubwa collapsed in 1930. These four mines have altered the entire economic outlook of the Protectorate. A country whose progress rested on an annual revenue of about half a million pounds, in a few years was netting ten million and more annually, and building up reserve funds of several million pounds. It is largely upon copper that the new schools, hospitals, roads and other recent witnesses to increasing prosperity are founded.

The 23rd October, 1953, was an historic day in the history of the Territory. A special issue of the *Federal Government Gazette* gave on that day the message of greeting from Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the full inauguration of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Northern Rhodesia had become a member of the Federation by an Order in Council on 1st August, 1953.

# *Chapter* 3: Administration

## CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

THE constitution of Northern Rhodesia provides for an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

The Executive Council is presided over by the Governor and consists of 10 Ministers,* of whom four are officials and six are unofficials, the latter including two Africans. Each Minister, whether official or unofficial, is responsible to the Governor in Council for the administration of a group of Government departments. The principle of collective Cabinet responsibility applies to the decisions of Executive Council which is in fact equivalent to a Cabinet. All the Ministers, whether official or unofficial, constitute the Government front bench in the Legislative Council.

There are 10 Ministries:

The Ministry of the Chief Secretary.
The Ministry of Legal Affairs.
The Ministry of Finance.
The Ministry of Native Affairs.
The Ministry of Labour and Mines.
The Ministry of Transport and Works.
The Ministry of Land and Natural Resources.
The Ministry of Local Government and Social Welfare.
The Ministry of African Education.
The Ministry of African Agriculture.

The Legislative Council is presided over by a Speaker and at present consists of 30 members, of whom six are officials, two are nominated by the Governor and 22 are elected in single-member geographical constituencies on a two-tier qualitative franchise containing voters of all races. Two of the seats must be filled by Europeans and two by Africans.

In the elections for the two reserved European seats and those for 12 of the remaining seats (representing the main areas of European settlement) the weight to be accorded to votes cast by voters on the lower tier of the franchise is limited to one-third of the votes actually cast by voters on the higher tier. All elected members of the Legislative Council are returned by, and become responsible to, a multi-racial electorate. Every qualified voter may vote twice, once for a member in a "reserved" seat and once for another member, and at least one of his votes will always count in full.

Franchise is conferred on all citizens of the United Kingdom and the Colonies, citizens of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and British Protected Persons, male and female, over 21 years of age, subject to education,

*At present nine ministerial positions are filled.

property or income, and residential qualifications. At the end of 1961 proposals for the review of the constitution were under consideration by the British Government.

## PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

THE responsibility for co-ordinating Government policy in the provinces and districts devolves upon the provincial administration. The Territory is divided into the Barotseland Protectorate, where a Resident Commissioner is stationed, the Western Province under a Senior Provincial Commissioner and six other provinces each in charge of a Provincial Commissioner. Subordinate to these are the District Commissioners entrusted with the administration of the 44 districts into which Barotseland and the provinces are divided.

The duties of the provincial administration are extremely varied. The Provincial and District Commissioners are responsible, in conjunction with the Police, for the maintenance of law and order. Other important aspects of a District Commissioner's work are liaison with native and local authorities and the supervision and hearing of appeals from native courts. District Commissioners and District Officers are also *ex officio* magistrates and as such deal with a considerable proportion of the criminal and civil cases arising in their areas.

The provincial administration officers are the principal executive officers of Government in their areas. Without interfering in technical details they are generally responsible for the efficient conduct of public affairs and Provincial and District teams have been set up under their chairmanship to act as informal consultative bodies for the shaping of policies, and schemes of local application.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT—RURAL AREAS

THE traditional responsibility of a chief within his own area has been built upon and developed into a system of local government with powers defined by statute. Each chief is himself recognised as a Subordinate Native Authority in his own area with certain powers relating to the regulation of matters of local importance, but subject to a Superior Native Authority, which usually embraces all the subordinate chiefs' areas within the tribal area. A Superior Native Authority is normally constituted by the Senior or Paramount Chief of the tribe, and his tribal council. The tribal council is composed of the subordinate chiefs and certain hereditary or traditional councillors, but the practice is growing of including numbers of nominated and elected councillors. This development is encouraged and in this way the growth of popular representation is closely linked to the important traditional element in African rural life.

A Superior Native Authority has statutory power to make Rules or Orders embracing a wide variety of subjects. It has its own treasury, employs its own officials, and has power to levy local taxes. In addition, it receives nearly all that is paid by way of native tax by Africans registered in its area.

A Native Authority is responsible for assisting the Government in the maintenance of law and order in its area, and for the provision of local public services in its locality, such as minor roads, ferries, canoe channels, and markets. It also plays an important part in the implementation of Government policies towards better husbandry and soil and forest conservation and makes an important financial and practical contribution to the provision of educational and health facilities within its area. Recently, because of the wide and increasing scope of their responsibilities, many native authorities are experiencing financial difficulties and plans are being made to place them on a sounder economic footing.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT—URBAN AREAS

URBAN local government is administered under the general control of the Minister of Local Government and Social Welfare. The Ministry's headquarters are situated in Lusaka and there is a sub-office in Ndola for the Copperbelt and northern areas.

The Ministry's Local Government Division is headed by an Under Secretary who exercises control over the finance, audit, valuation, fire protection and administration sections. The division's principal officers are men with professional qualifications and previous experience in their respective fields in the United Kingdom and other territories.

Legislative control is exercised mainly under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Ordinance and the Townships Ordinance. During the year, work was started on a new "Local Government" bill designed to consolidate the two Ordinances and other pertinent legislation and to make provision for the establishment of District Councils initially to serve peri-urban areas.

A Municipal Association of Northern Rhodesia has been in existence for some years. It comprises representatives of all major local authorities and takes a leading part in co-ordinating opinions and initiating policy and legislation. The Ministry co-operates fully with the Association by referring to it, when necessary, all matters of direct interest to local authorities.

The local authorities in the Territory comprise one city council, seven municipal councils, 15 management boards and five African township management boards. The District Commissioner is the local authority in 51 small townships and one African township and there are seven mine township management boards appointed to supervise the affairs of

their respective mine townships. The distinction between councils and boards is mainly one of civic dignity and comparative powers. The major local authorities have elected majorities; the membership of a council being from 12 to 16 councillors who elect one of their members to be mayor. Management boards have from three to 10 appointed members; in two cases membership is partially elected and this will apply to a third board in 1962.

The franchise derives from the ownership or occupation of rateable property. Local authority elections are held annually and elected councillors hold office for three years, one-third retiring in rotation each year. Elected members of management boards hold office for two years, one-half retiring each year. Appointed members hold office for a period of three years. The whole question of local government franchise was, at the close of the year, under review.

All local authorities are authorities under the public health legislation. They can levy rates, borrow money, own and manage housing schemes and are in control of most public services within their areas. They are not, however, responsible authorities for education, police or medical services.

Municipal councils are empowered to make their own by-laws, and to raise loans from sources other than the Government, although in practice all loans are raised from the Government. Management boards, on the other hand, function under Townships Regulations enacted by the Governor in Council and must raise all necessary loans from the Government.

Local authorities receive grants-in-aid from the Government which consist of the payment of a contribution in lieu of rates on all Government property; the payment of road grants, on a mileage basis, in respect of all roads other than inter-territorial roads within local authority areas; a 50 per cent contribution towards expenditure on fire and welfare services; a 50 per cent contribution towards the cost of installation of street lighting schemes in African housing areas; the reimbursement, in some cases, of costs arising from the burial of destitutes; the provision of special assistance to small townships, and a number of other minor grants.

Grants are also paid by the Federal Government in respect of inter-territorial roads passing through local authority areas; in lieu of rates on Federal Government rateable property; and for public health services.

Income for recurrent purposes is derived mainly from rating and charges for services provided, including, in most cases, water and electricity. Rates are normally owners' rates (although legislation provides for an alternative levy of occupiers' rates) and are levied separately on the capital value of land and buildings. Capital expenditure is met from loans, contributions from revenue and the underleasing of land leased from the Crown.

The phenomenal growth of local government activities and responsibilities which has taken place over the past decade or so, even allowing for

the change in the value of money, can be seen from the following brief statistics:

| | *Gross Recurrent Revenue* | *Gross Recurrent Expenditure* | *Loans Debt* | *Gross R.V. (Land and Improvements)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1950 . . | 710,013 | 668,209 | 921,473 | 8,359,689 |
| 1955 . . | 2,755,989 | 2,693,628 | 11,061,282 | 48,837,819 |
| 1958 . . | 6,039,052 | 5,739,703 | 23,642,531 | 93,297,355 |
| 1959 . . | 7,188,920 | 6,816,009 | 25,179,385 | 104,133,169 |
| 1960 . . | 7,402,358 | 6,951,911 | 27,318,884 | 109,406,188 |
| 1961 . . | 8,726,246 | 8,036,868 | 29,431,016 | 117,702,703 |

Most local authorities have established African housing areas, under the provisions of the Urban African Housing Ordinance, for the accommodation of Africans employed or living within their areas. The majority of the houses in these areas have been built by the local authorities from Government loans, and many erected by the Government to house civil servants. Most of the houses in the latter category have now been sold to the local authorities and are being rented by the Government on the same basis as any other employer or individual. Sections of the African housing areas (and often sites outside these areas) are set aside for the specific purpose of enabling Africans to build their own houses.

In furtherance of the policy of African representation in local authority affairs, city and municipal councils and management boards are required by law to appoint an African Affairs Committee on which councillors/members and Africans are equally represented. Area housing boards are required to be appointed to represent the residents of each African housing area and these boards consist of two representatives of the local authority and such number of African residents of the area as the local authority deems necessary. Powers delegated by local authorities to area housing boards vary, but examples are:

the allocation of houses;
the allocation of trading premises;
the submission of annual estimates of income and expenditure in respect of the area;
the right to authorise expenditure within the approved estimates;
the running of cinemas, libraries and playing grounds.

A committee was set up last year to "inquire into the participation of Africans in local government in municipal and township areas". Its report, which was still under consideration by the Government at the end of the year, recommended, *inter alia*, that provision should be made to give Africans living in local authority areas direct representation on the local authorities.

A second committee was set up in 1960 to "review the financing of services and amenities provided for Africans in urban areas". Its report was published in June and is still under consideration by the Government.

A ministerial investigation into the operation of African townships made considerable progress and should be completed in 1962.

Negotiations proceeded for the integration of certain municipalities and portions of adjoining mine townships into single administrative units. The first such integration took effect from 1st January, 1961, when a portion of the Nkana mine township became a part of the Kitwe municipality.

# *Chapter* 4: Reading List

## PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO NORTHERN RHODESIA

### A.—History

1. *The Story of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.* A. J. Hanna. (Faber and Faber, 1960.)
2. *The Tribes of Northern Rhodesia.* W. V. Brelsford. (Government Printer, Lusaka, 1956.)
3. *Monckton Commission Report.* (H.M.S.O., 1960.)
4. *Year of Decision—Rhodesia and Nyasaland,* 1960. Phillip Mason. (Oxford University Press, 1960.)
5. *They Came to Northern Rhodesia.* Richard Sampson. (Government Printer, Lusaka, 1956.)
6. *David Livingstone, His Life and Times.* George Seaver. (Lutterworth Press, 1957.)
7. *The Two Nations.* Richard Gray. (Oxford University Press, 1960.)
8. *The Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.* T. W. Davidson. (Faber and Faber, 1948.)
9. *The Rhodesian.* The Life of Sir Roy Welensky. Don Taylor. (Museum Press, London, 1955.)
10. *The Birth of a Dilemma: The Conquest and Settlement of Rhodesia.* Phillip Mason. (Oxford University Press, 1958.)

### B.—Sociological Studies

*See* Publications of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, Lusaka, Page 113.

### C.—General

1. *Native Administration in the British African Territories.* Vols. 2 and 4. Lord Hailey. (H.M.S.O., 1951.)
2. *A Prospector's Guide to Mineral Occurrences in Northern Rhodesia.* T. D. Guernsey. (B.S.A. Co., Salisbury, 1951.)
3. *Copper Venture.* Kenneth Bradley. (Max Parrish, 1952.)
4. *The Victoria Falls Handbook.* Ed. J. Desmond Clark, published by the Monuments Commission, 1952. This is not purely a tourist guide but aims at giving all available information on the Victoria Falls, their history, geology, archaeology, natural history, etc.
5. *The Mammals of Northern Rhodesia.* W. F. H. Ansell. (Government Printer, Lusaka, 1960.)
6. *The Vision Splendid.* Brig. C. E. Lucas Phillips. (Heinemann, 1960.)
7. *Shotgun and Sunlight.* D. G. Lynn Allen. (Batchworth Press, London, 1951.)
8. *Trees of Central Africa.* O. H., B. and P., K. Coates Palgrave (National Publications Trust, Salisbury, 1957).
9. *Handbook to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.* Ed. W. V. Brelsford. (Cassell, 1960.)
10. *The Prehistory of Southern Africa.* J. Desmond Clark. (Pelican, 1959.)

### D.—New Publications

1. *Deserve to be Great.* W. D. Gale (Stuart Manning, 1960.)
2. *When Rivers Meet.* Mirabel Rogers (Hutchinson, 1960).
3. *No Other Home.* Richard C. Haw. (Stuart Manning, 1960.)
4. *A Brief Guide to Northern Rhodesia.* Ed. Tim Wilson. (Government Printer, Lusaka, 1960.)
5. *A Tourist in Africa.* Evelyn Waugh. (Chapman and Hall, 1960.)

6. *Central African Interludes.* Angela Michell. (Privately printed by Morris Printing Company of Victoria, B.C., Canada, 1960.)
7. *Three Stages of History in Rhodesia.* Arthur F. Loveday. (A. A. Balkena, Cape Town, 1961.)
8. *The Geology of the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt.* Ed. F. Mendelsohn. (MacDonald, 1961.)
9. *Africa of the Victorians.* Ronald Robinson and John Gallagher. (Macmillan, 1961.)
10. *The Africa of* 1961*; a Continent of Change.* (Royal African Society, 1961.)
11. *The Shadow of the Dam.* David Howarth. (Collins, 1961.)
12. *The Great North Road.* Lawrence G. Green (Howard Timmins, 1961.)
13. *Bundu Doctor.* Jonathan Whitby. (Robert Hale, 1961.)
14. *Northern Rhodesia in the Days of the Charter.* Michael Gelfand. (Basil Blackwell, 1961.)
15. *Fishes of Northern Rhodesia.* P. B. N. Jackson. (Government Printer, Lusaka, 1961.)
16. *Year Book and Guide of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.* Editor-Compiler Reg. Heath. (Rhodesian Publications Ltd., 1961.)
17. *Avalanche in Central Africa.* Peter Gibbs. (Arthur Barker Ltd., 1961.)
18. *Central African Survey.* W. T. Blake. (Alvin Redman, 1961.)
19. *Lawns, Trees and Shrubs in Central Africa.* Ronald James. (Purnell and Sons, 1961.)
20. *Northern Rhodesia; the Human Background.* Anthony St. John Wood. (Pall Mall Press, 1961.)
21. *Christians of the Copperbelt.* John V. Taylor and Dorothea Lehmann (S.C.M. Press, 1961.)
22. *Livingstone's Missionary Correspondence.* Ed. I. Schapera. (Chatto and Windus, 1961.)
23. *The Economy of British Central Africa.* William J. Barber. (Oxford University Press, 1961.)
24. *Llewellin.* Gil Thomas. (Arthur Barker Ltd., 1961.)

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS OBTAINABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, LUSAKA

The Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, London, are agents for the sale of publications issued by the Northern Rhodesia Government.

A current list of publications is obtainable, free of charge, from the Government Printer, P.O. Box 136, Lusaka.

*Advancement of Africans in the Copper Mining Industry of Northern Rhodesia.* Report of a Board of Inquiry. (The Forster Report.) 1954. 2*s.* 6*d.*

*Advisory Commission on the Review of the Constitution of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.* (Chairman: Lord Monckton.) 1960. Report of the Commission. 12*s.* 6*d.* Survey of Developments Since 1953. (Appendix VI.) £1 12*s.* Possible Constitutional Changes. (Appendix VII.) 6*s.* 6*d.*

*Africans in Industry, report of a Commission of Inquiry into Advancement of.* (The Dalgleish Report.) Reprint 1952. 1*s.*

*African Representative Council.* Verbatim reports of proceedings. 1*s.* each.

*Agricultural Bulletins:*

No. 1 of 1950.—Out of Print.

No. 2 of 1950.—The Production of Flue-Cured Virginia Tobacco in Northern Rhodesia. By Allan Carr, 2*s.*

No. 1 of 1951.—Flue-Cured Virginia Tobacco, harvesting, curing, grading and baling. By J. C. Collins. 2*s.*

No. 2 of 1951.—Intensive Vegetable Growing for Africans. By B. C. Wills. 1*s.*

No. 3 of 1951.—The Line Level and its Use in Soil Conservation. By M. Halcrow. 1*s.*

No. 4.—A Labour Saving Method of Compost Making. By J. R. E. Hindson. 1*s.*

No. 5.—Withdrawn.

No. 6.—The Production of Turkish Tobacco in Northern Rhodesia. By J. C. Collins. 3*s*.
No. 7.—Maize Fertiliser Experiments in Northern Rhodesia. By E. Pawson. 2*s*.
No. 8.—Crop Rotation in the Production of Tobacco. By J. C. Collins and W. J. D. Watson. 2*s*.
No. 9.—Tobacco Nurseries. By J. C. Collins. 3*s*. 6*d*.
No. 10.—An Economic Survey of Commercial African Farming among the Sala of the Mumbwa District of Northern Rhodesia. By A. M. Morgan Rees and R. H. Howard. 5*s*.
No. 11.—African Farming Improvement in the Plateau Tonga Maize Areas of Northern Rhodesia. By C. E. Johnson. 2*s*. 6*d*.
No. 12.—Review of Research on Flue-Cured Virginia Tobacco in Northern Rhodesia. By J. C. Collins. 3*s*. 6*d*.
No. 13.—Turkish Tobacco, A Cash Crop for the African Farmer. By G. B. Emslie. 2*s*.
No. 14.—An Economic Survey of Plateau Tonga Improved Farmers. By A. M. Morgan Rees. 2*s*. 6*d*.
No. 15.—Peasant Farming in the Petauke and Katete Areas of the Eastern Province of Northern Rhodesia. By R. N. Coster. 2*s*.
No. 16.—A Guide to the Safe Storage of Maize. By Dr. K. F. Salmond. 2*s*.
No. 17.—Out of Print.

*Agriculture*. Report on the Present Position of the Agricultural Industry and the Necessity, or Otherwise, of Encouraging Further European Settlement in Agricultural Areas. 1931. By S. Milligan. 2*s*.

*Agricultural Survey*. Report of the Commission, 1929. 7*s*. 6*d*.

*Agro Economic Recovery and Development of the Eastern Province*. By J. Hobday. 5*s*.

*Annual Reports on Northern Rhodesia*. Issued by the Colonial Office. 2*s*. 6*d*.

*Birds of Northern Rhodesia*. A Check List. By C. W. Benson and C. M. N. White. 15*s*.

*African Broadbills, Pittas, Larks, Swallows, Wagtails and Pipits*. A Revised Check List. By C. M. N. White. 5*s*.

*Bookmaking*. Report of the Committee Appointed to Recommend whether Legislation should be introduced to Control Bookmaking in the Territory. 1956. 2*s*. 6*d*.

*Brands Register*. 1959. 3*s*. 6*d*.

*Brickmaking*. By C. W. Kiln. 1*s*.

*British Colonial Stamps in Current Use*. By R. Courtney Cade, M.B.E. 1955. 5*s*.

*Cattle Industry*. Memorandum compiled by the Veterinary Department. 1937. 1*s*.

*Census of Population*. October, 1947. 7*s*.6*d*.

*Census of Population*. May, 1951. 7*s*. 6*d*.

*Central African Council:*
Report on Regional Organisation of Research in Rhodesia and Nyasaland. By Dr. J. E. Keystone. 1949. 5*s*.

*Central African Territories:*
Comparative Survey of Native Policy. 1951. 2*s*.
Conference on Closer Association. 1951. 1*s*. 3*d*.
Geographical, Historical and Economic Survey. 1951. 1*s*. 3*d*.

*Chiefs*. A General List of. 1960. 3*s*.

*Civil Service of Northern Rhodesia:*
Report of the Commission to Inquire into the Salary, Structure, Remuneration and Terms of Service. 1952. Part I (European). 2*s*. Part II (African). 2*s*.
Report of the Commission on Super Scale Salaries. 1956. 5*s*.

*Compulsory Annual Medical Examination for Winding Engine Drivers*. Report of the Committee of Inquiry. 1957. 1*s*.

*Copperbelt Markets*. By W. V. Brelsford. 2*s*.

*Cost of Living*. Final Report of the Commission. 1950. 5*s*.

*Development, The Ten Year Plan*. Second (1951) Review. 5*s*.

*Development, The Ten Year Plan*. Revision (1953). 5*s*.

*Development of Secondary Industries in Northern Rhodesia*. By Dr. W. J. Busschau. 1945. 2*s*. 6*d*.

*Departmental Annual Reports.* 1*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* each. (Apply to Government Printer for list.)
*Disturbances in Central African Schools.* Report of the Commission of Inquiry. 1960. 4*s.*
*Disturbances in Northern Rhodesia, July to October* 1961, *An account of.* 1961. 5*s.*
*Draft Federal Schemes:*
Report of the Conference, London, April and May, 1952. 1*s.* 3*d.*
Reports of Commissions appointed by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland:
Judicial Commission. 6*d.*
Fiscal Commission. 1*s.* 3*d.*
Civil Service Preparatory Commission. 2*s.*
Report of the Conference, London, January 1953. 1*s.*
*Dust Suppression in Nchanga Open Pit Copper Mine, Improvements in.* By V. Balashov and J. E. Bailles. 1958. 5*s.*
*Education of Women and Girls.* Report. 6*d.*
*Electrical Reticulation in Certain African Housing Areas, Report of the Working Party Appointed to Examine the Implications of providing.* 1960. 2*s.* 6*d.*
*European Education.* Investigation by Committee. 1948. 2*s.* 6*d.*
*European Farming Industry in Northern Rhodesia, Report of a Commission of Inquiry into the Future of.* (Commissioner: L. G. Troup, O.B.E.) 1954. 5*s.*
*European Housing.* Report of the Committee. 1947. 1*s.*
*Financial Position of Native Treasuries.* Report. 1954. 6*d.*
*Fish Farming in Northern Rhodesia.* Progress, 1952-54. 2*s.*
*Fishes of Northern Rhodesia.* A Check List of Indigenous Species. By P. B. N. Jackson. 1961. 7*s.* 6*d.*
*Gazette, Official Government.* Published weekly:
Annual Subscription, £1 15*s.*
Single copies, 1*s.* 3*d.*
*Gazetteer of Geographical Names in the Barotseland Protectorate.* 1959. 10*s.*
*Geological Survey:*
Records of. 1956 and 1957, 5*s.* each. 1958 and 1959, £1 1*s.* each.
Bulletin No. 1.—The Karroo System and Coal Resources of the Gwembe District, North-East Section. By H. S. Gair. 1959. £1 10*s.*
Bulletin No. 4.—The Karroo System and Coal Resources of the Gwembe District, South-West Section. By R. Tavener-Smith. 1960. £1 10*s.*
Bulletin No. 5.—Carbonatites of the Rufunsa Valley, Feira District. By D. K. Bailey. 1960. £2 2*s.*
Report No. 1.—The Limestone and Slate Occurrences of the Fort Rosebery District. By P. L. A. O'Brien. 1954. 5*s.*
Report No. 3.—The Geology of the Kariba Area. By Brian Hitchin. 1958. £1 10*s.*
Report No. 4.—The Geology and Metalliferous Deposits of the Luiri Hill Area (Mumbwa District). By K. A. Phillips. 1958. 15*s.*
Report No. 6.—The Karroo System of the Western End of the Luano Valley. By H. S. Gair. 1960. 15*s.*
Report No. 7.—The Geology of the Country between Magoye and Gwembe, Explanation of Degree Sheet 1627, N.E. Quarter. By A. R. Newton. 1960. 10*s.*
Report No. 9.—The Geology of the Sinda Area, Explanation of Degree Sheet 1431, N.E. Quarter. By K. A. Phillips. 1960. 15*s.*
Report No. 10.—The Geology of the Mapanza Mission Area, Explanation of Degree Sheet 1626, N.E. Quarter. By R. Tavener-Smith. 1961. 15*s.*
Report No. 14.—Graphite of the Petauke District, Eastern Province. By A. R. Drysdall. 1960. £1 1*s.*
*Hansard.* Verbatim reports of the Proceedings of Legislative Council:
Published daily in booklet form:
Price per daily copy—3*d.*
Annual Subscription—10*s.*

Complete proceedings of each Session, fully indexed and bound in paper-covered volumes, 5*s*. per copy. (No fixed Annual Subscription.)
*Higher Education for Africans*. Report of the Commission. 1953. 5*s*.
*Hydrological Year-Book*. October, 1957—September, 1958. £1 1*s*.
*Intensive Rural Development in the Northern and Luapula Provinces of Northern Rhodesia* 1957-61, *Report on*. 1961. 7*s*. 6*d*.
*Kafue Hydro-Electric Project*. Report. 1953. £2 2*s*.
*Land Bank, Report of Committee on Establishment of*. 1951. 2*s*. 6*d*.
*Land Board*. Constitution and Terms of Reference.
*Law Directory and Legal Calendar* 1961. 3*s*. 6*d*.
*Laws of Northern Rhodesia*. Revised to 31st December, 1961:
Contained in eight loose-leaf volumes, £14 14*s*.
Annual Subscription, £3 3*s*.
Separate Chapters available. (Apply to Government Printer for List.)
*Law Reports of Northern Rhodesia*. Cases determined by the High Court. (Volumes I, II, III, IV out of print.) Volume V (1949-54), £3 3*s*.
*Liquor Licensing*. Report of the Committee Appointed to Consider the Provisions of the Liquor Licensing Ordinance and its Subsidiary Legislation in their Application to Coloured Persons and Africans. 1955. 5*s*.
*Lotteries, Report of the Committee Appointed to Inquire into the Control of*. 1956. 3*s*. 6*d*.
*Lusaka Street Map*. 1*s*.
*Mammals of Northern Rhodesia*. Revised Check List with Identification Keys, Maps and Notes on Distribution, Breeding and Ecology. By W. F. H. Ansell. 1960. 12*s*. 6*d*.
*Management Boards, Constitution of*. Report of Committee. 1949. 2*s*.
*Maps showing Tsetse Fly Distribution in Northern Rhodesia*. Set of four—£1 5*s*.
*Mining and Explosives, Handbook of Regulations*. Ninth Edition. 1958. 3*s*.
*Motor Transport Commission, Report of*. 1951. 2*s*. 6*d*.
*Native Locations in Urban Areas*. Report of Commission. 1943. 2*s*.
*Native Taxation*. Report of Committee. 1948. 1*s*.
*Ngoni Land Utilisation Survey*, 1954-55. By M. J. S. W. Priestly and P. Greening. £1 5*s*.
*Northern Rhodesia, Photographic Album of Life and Scenes*. 7*s*. 6*d*.
*Northern Rhodesia Police*. Report of Commission of Inquiry. 1946. 7*s*. 6*d*.
*Northern Rhodesia Police*. Report of Commission of Inquiry into Wastage of Personnel. (Commissioner: P. A. P. Robertson, C.M.G.) 1957. 7*s*. 6*d*.
*Northern Rhodesia Regiment, The Story of*. Edited by W. V. Brelsford. 5*s*.
*Proceedings of the Sixth British East and Central Africa Fauna Conference, August* 1959. 2*s*.
*Proposals for Constitutional Change in Northern Rhodesia:*
Presented to the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council 28th March 1958. 6*d*.
Presented to Parliament February 1961. (Cmnd. 1295.) 1*s*.
Presented to Parliament June 1961. (Cmnd. 1423.) 9*d*.
*Pulmonary Disability*. Report of Commission. 1954. 2*s*.
*Racial Discrimination*. Report of Committee Appointed to Investigate the Extent to which it is Practised in Shops and in other similar Business Premises. 1956. 5*s*.
*Recent Advances in the Northern and Luapula Provinces of Northern Rhodesia*. A report on Intensive Rural Development. By M. Halcrow. 1959. 1*s*.
*Regional Survey of the Copperbelt*, 1959. By the Special Commissioner for the Western Province. (Duff Report.) £2 2*s*.
*Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Stoppage in the Mining Industry in Northern Rhodesia in July*, 1957, *and to make recommendations for the Avoidance and Quick Settlement of Disputes in Industry*. (Honeyman Report.) 1957. 5*s*.
*Report of the Committee appointed to examine and recommend ways and means by which Africans resident in Municipal and Township Areas should be enabled to take an appropriate part in the Administration of those areas*. (Brown Report.) 1957. 2*s*.
*Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the circumstances leading up to and surrounding the recent deaths and injuries caused by the use of firearms in the Gwembe District and matters relating thereto*. 1958. 10*s*.

*Report of an Inquiry into all the circumstances which gave rise to the making of the Safeguard of Elections and Public Safety Regulations.* (Ridley Report.) 1959. 5*s*.
*Rural Economic Development Working Party, Report of the.* 1961. 5*s*.
*Semi-Permanent Housing.* By Desmond Agg. 5*s*.
*Shop Hours and Sunday Trading.* Report of the Committee appointed to Examine the Existing Legislation. 1960. 2*s*.
*Silicosis Hazard.* Report of Investigation. 1948. 1*s*.
*Small Earth Dam Construction.* By T. W. Longridge. 1*s*.
*Social Welfare Research Monographs:*
No. 1.—Criminal Cases in the Urban Native Courts. By W. Clifford. 1960. 2*s*.
No. 2.—Physical Handicap amongst the Africans in the Broken Hill District. 2*s*.
*Soil and Land Use Survey—Copperbelt, Report of a.* 1956. £2 2*s*.
*Soils, Vegetation and Agriculture of North-Eastern Rhodesia.* Report of the Ecological Survey. By C. G. Trapnell. (Reprinted 1953.) £1 1*s*.
*Soils, Vegetation and Agriculture of North-Western Rhodesia.* Report of the Ecological Survey. By C. G. Trapnell and J. N. Clothier. (Second Edition, 1958.) £1 1*s*.
*Study of an African Swamp.* Report of Cambridge University Expedition to the Bangweulu Swamps, Northern Rhodesia. 1949. By F. Debenham. £1.
*Tenure of Agricultural Land.* Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Future of the European Farming Industry in Northern Rhodesia. (Commissioner: L. G. Troup.) 1954. 2*s*. 6*d*.
*Tenure of Urban Land in Northern Rhodesia.* Report of the Committee. 1957. 2*s*. 6*d*.
*The Stores, Public Works and Water Development and Irrigation Departments.* Report on a preliminary Survey. Unwick, Orr and Partners Ltd. 5*s*.
*The Tribes of Northern Rhodesia.* By W. V. Brelsford. 12*s*. 6*d*.
*They Came to Northern Rhodesia.* A record of the persons who had entered what is now the Territory of Northern Rhodesia by 31st December, 1902. Compiled by Richard Sampson. 1*s*.
*Tick-Borne Diseases, Report on.* By Professor J. G. Matthysse. 1954. 3*s*. 6*d*.
*Trade Testing and Apprenticeship for Africans.* Report of the Committee. 1957. 5*s*.
*Tsetse Fly and their Relationship to Trypanosomiasis.* Some Notes by W. S. Steel. 6*d*.
*Unrest in the Mining Industry in Northern Rhodesia, Report of the Commission Appointed to Inquire into.* (Branigan Report.) 1956. 5*s*.
*Urban African Local Government Committee, Report on the Participation of Africans in Local Government in Municipal and Township Areas.* 1960. 5*s*.
*Urban African Services Committee, Report on the Review of the Financing of Services and Amenities Provided for Africans in Urban Areas.* 1961. 10*s*.
*Visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother to Northern Rhodesia, 8th July to 12th July* 1957. 3*s*. 6*d*.
*Voters Register.* Territorial, 1959. 18 Districts, 1*s*. each.
*Voters Register.* Federal, 1958. 14 Districts, 5*s*. each.
*Water Level Records* 1955-56 *and* 1956-57. 10*s*. 6*d*. each.
*Water Reconnaissance.* By F. Debenham. 2*s*.
*Wildlife Policy for Northern Rhodesia.* 1961. 6*d*.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE MUSEUM

The publications of the Museum include an annual report, a series of occasional papers and the *Robins Series* of monographs. Those which have appeared already are:

### Occasional Papers

1. *The Material Culture of the Fort Jameson Ngoni.* By J. A. Barnes. 1948.
2. *African Dances of Northern Rhodesia.* By W. V. Brelsford. 1948, reprinted 1959.
3. *The Material Culture of the Lunda-Luvale Peoples.* By C. M. White. 1948.
4. *African Music in Northern Rhodesia and Some Other Places.* By A. M. Jones. New edition 1958.
5. *Trade Routes, Trade and Currency.* By A. H. Quiggin. 1949.
6. *Life Among the Cattle-Owning Plateau Tonga.* By E. Colson. 1949.
7. *The Discovery of Africa.* By E. H. Lane-Poole. 1950.

8. *Some Pioneer Missions of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.* By C. W. Mackintosh. 1950.
9. *David Livingstone.* By I. M. Fletcher. 1950, reprinted 1957.
10. *Lunda Rites and Ceremonies.* By V. W. Turner. 1953.
11. *Some African Poison Plants and Medicines of Northern Rhodesia.* By W. Gilges, M.B., M.CH. (WITS.). 1955.
12. *The Fishing Devices of Central and Southern Africa.* By P. I. R. Maclaren. 1958.
13. *Rubber, A Footnote to Northern Rhodesian History.* By R. H. Hobson. 1960.
14. *Dragonflies* (odonata) *of Central Africa.* By E. Pinhey. 1961.

ROBINS SERIES

1. *Zambezia and Matebeleland in the Seventies,* edited by E. C. Tabler. 1960. Published by Chatto and Windus and the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

1. *The Way to Ilala, David Livingstone's Pilgrimage.* By Professor Frank Debenham. 1955. Published by Longmans Green, London, for the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum.
2. *The Prehistory of Southern Africa.* By J. Desmond Clark. 1959. Published by Penguin Books Ltd., as a Pelican Book.
3. *The Stone Age Cultures of Northern Rhodesia.* By J. Desmond Clark. 1950. Published by the South African Archaeological Society with the aid of a grant from the Museum Trustees.
4. *The Prehistoric Cultures of the Horn of Africa.* By J. Desmond Clark. 1954. Published by the Cambridge University Press.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE, LUSAKA

BOOKS PUBLISHED FOR THE RHODES-LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE:

1. *Seven Tribes of British Central Africa.* Edited by Elizabeth Colson and Max Gluckman. Oxford University Press. 1951. 395 pp., photographs, maps, tables. Reprinting. 37*s.* 6*d.*
2. *Shona Customary Law.* By J. F. Holleman. Oxford University Press. 1952. 372 pp., tables, diagrams. 42*s.*
3. *Politics in a Changing Society.* By J. A. Barnes. Oxford University Press. 1954. 220 pp., photographs, tables, maps, diagrams. 42*s.*
4. *The Judicial Process among the Barotse of Northern Rhodesia.* By Max Gluckman. Manchester University Press. 1955. 386 pp., photographs, maps, diagrams. 37*s.* 6*d.*
5. *The Yao Village: A Study in the Social Structure of a Nyasaland Tribe.* By J. Clyde Mitchell. Manchester University Press. 1956. Pp. xviii, 235, photographs, tables, diagrams, maps. 30*s.*
6. *Schism and Continuity in an African Society.* By V. W. Turner. Manchester University Press. 1957. 348 pp., photographs, tables, maps. 35s.
7. *Politics in an Urban African Community.* By A. L. Epstein. Manchester University Press. 1958. 254 pp., photographs, tables, maps, diagrams. 28*s.*
8. *The Birth of a Plural Society: The Development of Northern Rhodesia under the British South Africa Company,* 1894-1914. By Lewis H. Gann. Manchester University Press. 1958. Pp. xxi, 230, illustrations, maps. 25*s.*
9. *Marriage and the Family among the Plateau Tonga of Northern Rhodesia.* By Elizabeth Colson. Manchester University Press. 1958. Pp. xvi, 379, map, tables, illustrations. 42*s.*
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11. *The Luapula Peoples of Northern Rhodesia: Custom and History in tribal politics.* By I. G. Cunnison. Manchester University Press, 1959. 250 pp., illustrated. 35*s.*
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32. *Elements in Luvale Beliefs and Rituals.* By C. M. N. White. 1961. Pp. xviii, 76, illustrations. 10*s.* 6*d.*

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16. *Numerical Data on African Dwellers in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.* By D. G. Bettison. 1959. 10*s.*
17. *Further Economic and Social Studies, Blantyre-Limbe, Nyasaland.* By A. A. Nyirenda, H. D. Ng'wane, D. G. Bettison. 1959. 4*s.*

18. *Crime in Northern Rhodesia.* By W. Clifford. 1960. 10*s.*
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21. *A Social and Economic Study of Fort Rosebery:* Part I—*The Township;* Part II—*The Peri-Urban Area.* By G. Kay. 1960. 7*s.*
22. *Central Bantu Historical Texts I:* Part I—*Kankomba* by J. T. Munday; Part II—*Kaonde History* by S. J. Chibanza. 1961. 7*s.*

Conference Reports:

1. *Proceedings of the Eleventh Conference of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute,* on "Present Inter-relations in Central African Rural and Urban Life". Edited by Raymond Apthorpe. Held at Lusaka, January, 1958. 7*s.* 6*d.*
2. *Proceedings of the Twelfth Conference of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute,* on "Social Relations in Central African Industry". Edited by David Matthews and Raymond Apthorpe. Held at Bulawayo, September, 1958. 12*s.*
3. *Proceedings of the Thirteenth Conference of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute,* "From Tribal Rule to Modern Government". Edited with an introduction by Raymond Apthorpe. Held at Lusaka, April, 1959. 10*s.* 6*d.*
4. *Proceedings of the Fourteenth Conference of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute,* "Myth in Modern Africa". Edited by Allie Dubb. Held at Lusaka, March, 1960. 10*s.*
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The aims of the Bureau and notes on the salient features of its work in 1961 are set out on page 34. The following selection of books published under its auspices gives some idea of the range covered but does in fact show a disproportionately large number of books in English. Publishers are shown in brackets. A full list is obtainable from the Bureau at P.O. Box RW.8, Ridgeway, Lusaka.

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*How to Look After Your Money.* By Eric Rosenthal. (Longmans.)
*Basic Economics.* By James Hadfield. (University of London Press.)
*Children of Central Africa.* By J. M. Wareham. (Longmans).
*Doctor Kalulu.* By A. P. Wingate. (Longmans.)
*How to Wash and Iron Things for your Family.* By D. Cartwright. (Longmans.)

Grammars and Dictionaries:

*Elementary Tonga Grammar.* By B. Collins, S.J. (Bureau.)
*Simple Silozi.* By W. A. R. Gorman. (Longmans.)
*Short Lwena Grammar.* By C. M. N. White. (Longmans.)
*Luvale Note Book.* Adapted by J. C. Chinjavata from the Chibemba Note Book. (Longmans.)
*Bemba-English Dictionary.* By the White Fathers. (Longmans.)

Books in the Local Languages:

*Hanahela*—a didactic story in Bemba about improved agriculture. By A. T. Culwick. Translated by F. Tanguy, W.F. (Lutterworth Press.)
*Icibemba Cesu na Mano Yaciko*—Bemba sayings and proverbs. By S. A. Mpashi. (Oxford University Press.)
*Ba Ba Lobalize Lilumo mwa Bulozi*—a history in Lozi of the Paris Mission in Barotseland. By E. N. Kamitondo. (Oxford University Press.)

*Kabuca Uleta Tunji*—a short novel in Tonga. By M. C. Mainza. (University of London Press.)
*Banja Lathu*—a book in Nyanja about behaviour in the family and tribal group. By E. W. Chafulumira. (Macmillan.)
*Nsomba ku Chirwa*—an account in Nyanja of the fish and bird life of Lake Chirwa and the people who live round its shores. By Z. Han Kamwendo. (Bureau.)
*Ku Harare*—a story in Tumbuka about migrant labourers early in the century. By Alfred Mbeba. Edited by Cullen Young. (Lutterworth Press.)
*Samusweswe*—a humorous story in Luvale. By K. J. Manuele. (Lutterworth Press.)

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE NORTHERN RHODESIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT, LUSAKA

All the following publications are obtainable from the Director, Geological Survey Department, Ministry of Labour and Mines, P.O. Box RW.135, Ridgeway, Lusaka. Those marked with an asterisk are also obtainable from the Government Printer, P.O. Box 136, Lusaka. Publications are post free in the Federation, British Commonwealth and African Postal Union.

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*3. The geology of the Kariba area. By B. Hitchon. £1 10*s.*
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*7. The geology of the country between Magoye and Gwembe (explanation of Degree Sheet 1627, N.E. Quarter). By A. R. Newton. 10*s.*
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*10. The geology of the Mapanza Mission area (explanation of Degree Sheet 1626, N.E. Quarter). By R. Tavener-Smith. 15*s.*
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*Occasional Papers* (Printed unless otherwise stated):
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# APPENDICES

## Appendix I

## POPULATION STATISTICS

### *Table I*

### De Facto Population at Census Dates

| *Date* | *Census Results* | | | *Estimate to Nearest* 10,000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Europeans* | *Asiatics* | *Coloured Persons* | *Africans* | *Total All Races* |
| 7th May, 1911 . . | 1,497 | 39 | (*a*) | 820,000 | 820,000 |
| 3rd May, 1921 . . | 3,634 | 56 | 145 | 960,000 | 960,000 |
| 5th May, 1931 . . | 13,846 | 176 | 425 | 1,280,000 | 1,290,000 |
| 15th October, 1946 . | 21,907 | 1,117 | 804 | 1,600,000 | 1,620,000 |
| 8th May, 1951 . . | 37,221 | 2,529 | 1,092 | 1,860,000 | 1,900,000 |
| 8th May, 1956 . . | 64,810 | 5,400 | 1,550 | 2,100,000 | 2,170,000 |

(*a*) Not enumerated.

APPENDIX I—*continued*

*Table II*

ANNUAL DE FACTO POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1912-1961

| *30th June* | *European* | *Asiatic and Coloured* | *African* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | 1,700 | (*a*) | 830,000 |
| 1913 | 2,000 | (*a*) | 840,000 |
| 1914 | 2,300 | (*a*) | 860,000 |
| 1915 | 2,000 | (*a*) | 850,000 |
| 1916 | 2,100 | (*a*) | 860,000 |
| 1917 | 2,200 | (*a*) | 870,000 |
| 1918 | 2,400 | (*a*) | 890,000 |
| 1919 | 2,600 | (*a*) | 910,000 |
| 1920 | 3,000 | (*a*) | 930,000 |
| 1921 | 3,700 | 200 | 960,000 |
| 1922 | 3,700 | 200 | 960,000 |
| 1923 | 3,700 | 300 | 960,000 |
| 1924 | 4,000 | 300 | 1,020,000 |
| 1925 | 4,400 | 400 | 1,100,000 |
| 1926 | 5,100 | 400 | 1,130,000 |
| 1927 | 6,600 | 400 | 1,180,000 |
| 1928 | 7,400 | 500 | 1,220,000 |
| 1929 | 8,700 | 500 | 1,240,000 |
| 1930 | 11,000 | 600 | 1,260,000 |
| 1931 | 14,000 | 600 | 1,300,000 |
| 1932 | 11,000 | 700 | 1,330,000 |
| 1933 | 11,000 | 700 | 1,330,000 |
| 1934 | 12,000 | 800 | 1,330,000 |
| 1935 | 11,000 | 800 | 1,330,000 |
| 1936 | 10,000 | 900 | 1,360,000 |
| 1937 | 11,000 | 1,000 | 1,390,000 |
| 1938 | 13,000 | 1,100 | 1,410,000 |
| 1939 | 13,000 | 1,300 | 1,450,000 |
| 1940 | 14,000 | 1,400 | 1,470,000 |
| 1941 | 15,000 | 1,400 | 1,500,000 |
| 1942 | 15,000 | 1,300 | 1,530,000 |
| 1943 | 18,000 | 1,600 | 1,550,000 |
| 1944 | 19,000 | 1,700 | 1,590,000 |
| 1945 | 21,000 | 1,700 | 1,610,000 |
| 1946 | 22,000 | 1,900 | 1,630,000 |
| 1947 | 23,000 | 2,100 | 1,680,000 |
| 1948 | 25,000 | 2,400 | 1,730,000 |
| 1949 | 28,000 | 2,800 | 1,770,000 |
| 1950 | 33,000 | 3,200 | 1,820,000 |
| 1951 | 38,000 | 3,700 | 1,860,000 |
| 1952 | 42,000 | 4,300 | 1,910,000 |
| 1953 | 49,000 | 5,000 | 1,960,000 |
| 1954 | 53,000 | 5,800 | 2,010,000 |
| 1955 | 58,000 | 6,400 | 2,060,000 |
| 1956 | 67,000 | 7,100 | 2,110,000 |
| 1957 | 72,000 | 7,600 | 2,160,000 |
| 1958 | 71,000 | 8,000 | 2,220,000 |
| 1959 | 71,000 | 8,500 | 2,280,000 |
| 1960 | 73,000 | 8,900 | 2,340,000 |
| 1961 | 74,000 | 9,500 | 2,440,000 |

(*a*) Not available.

APPENDIX I—*continued*

*Table III*

EUROPEAN BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND INFANT MORTALITY
1941-1961

| | *Births* | | *Marriages* | *Total Deaths* | | *Infant Deaths* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Year* | *No.* | *Rate per 1,000 Persons* | *No.* | *No.* | *Rate per 1,000 Persons* | *No.* | *Rate per 1,000 Live Births* |
| 1941 | 490 | 33 | 157 | 137 | 9 | 13 | 27 |
| 1942 | 559 | 37 | 174 | 131 | 9 | 17 | 30 |
| 1943 | 501 | 28 | 182 | 136 | 8 | 17 | 34 |
| 1944 | 586 | 31 | 169 | 162 | 9 | 25 | 43 |
| 1945 | 602 | 29 | 194 | 153 | 7 | 21 | 35 |
| 1946 | 650 | 30 | 211 | 155 | 7 | 25 | 39 |
| 1947 | 740 | 32 | 292 | 171 | 7 | 33 | 45 |
| 1948 | 840 | 34 | 315 | 158 | 6 | 27 | 32 |
| 1949 | 850 | 30 | 265 | 160 | 6 | 21 | 25 |
| 1950 | 1,036 | 31 | 334 | 187 | 6 | 27 | 26 |
| 1951 | 1,200 | 32 | 382 | 238 | 6 | 38 | 32 |
| 1952 | 1,318 | 31 | 385 | 225 | 5 | 33 | 25 |
| 1953 | 1,450 | 30 | 383 | 270 | 6 | 41 | 28 |
| 1954 | 1,686 | 32 | 462 | 262 | 5 | 55 | 33 |
| 1955 | 1,814 | 31 | 511 | 256 | 4 | 44 | 24 |
| 1956 | 2,076 | 31 | 579 | 315 | 5 | 47 | 22 |
| 1957 | 2,208 | 31 | 626 | 301 | 4 | 42 | 19 |
| 1958 | 2,339 | 32 | 591 | 301 | 4 | 48 | 21 |
| 1959 | 2,297 | 31 | 584 | 301 | 4 | 52 | 23 |
| 1960 | 2,256 | 30 | 603 | 326 | 4 | 42 | 20 |
| 1961 | 2,178 | 29 | 583 | 332 | 4 | 46 | 22 |

## Appendix II
*Table I*

## INCOME TAX
1960-61

### Rates of Tax
*Income Tax*

| | *Married Persons* | *Single Persons* |
|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1st £500 | 0 9 | 1 3 |
| 2nd £500 | 1 3 | 2 0 |
| 3rd £500 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| 4th £500 | 3 0 | 4 6 |
| 5th £500 | 4 6 | 5 5 |
| Over £2,500 | 5 5 | 5 5 |

| | *Private Companies* | *Other Companies* |
|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. |
| First £25,000 | 5 5 | 6 8 |
| Over £25,000 | 6 8 | 6 8 |

*Supertax*

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| 1st £1,000 at 6*d.* | 25 0 0 |
| 2nd £1,000 at 1*s.* | 50 0 0 |
| | 75 0 0 |
| 3rd £1,000 at 1*s.* 7*d.* | 79 3 4 |
| | 154 3 4 |
| 4th £1,000 at 1*s.* 10*d.* | 91 13 4 |
| | 245 16 8 |
| 5th £1,000 at 2*s.* 4*d.* | 116 13 4 |
| | 362 10 0 |
| 6th £1,000 at 3*s.* 1*d.* | 154 3 4 |
| | £516 13 4 |

Over £6,000 at 4*s.* 1*d.*

*Undistributed Profits Tax*

1st £2,000 at 2*s.* 9*d.* per £.
Excess over £2,000 at 5*s.* per £.

### Rebates
*Income Tax*

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| **Primary:* | |
| Companies | *Nil* |
| Married Persons | 37 10 0 |
| Single Persons | 25 0 0 |
| **Children:* | |
| Each child | 22 10 0 |
| **Dependants:* | |
| Maintained to the extent of— | |
| (i) Not less than £50 | 15 0 0 |
| (ii) More than £150 | 22 10 0 |
| *Insurance etc.* | 3*s.* per £1 or part thereof: maximum £45 |
| *Medical and Dental:* | |
| In excess of £50 paid during year | 3*s.* per £1 or part thereof: maximum £22 10*s.* 0*d.* |

APPENDIX II—*continued*

*Table I—continued*

*Physically Disabled Persons:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenditure on purchase, hire, repair, modification or maintenance of applicances . | 3*s.* per £1 or part thereof: maximum: £22 10*s.* 0*d.* |

**Blind Persons:*

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Persons other than a married woman . | £200 |
| (ii) Married women . . . . . | Tax payable on her income or £200 whichever is lesser |

*Supertax*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Companies . . . . . | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| *Married persons . . . . . | 245 | 16 | 8 |
| *Single persons . . . . . | 75 | 0 | 0 |

*When period assessed is less than a year reduce rebates proportionately.

*Special Rebate*

| | |
|---|---|
| Allowable to individuals as well as companies | When net tax does not exceed 10*s.* allow rebate equal to net tax |

CEILINGS

*Income Tax*

*Married Persons:*

| *No. of Children* | *Not taxable at income of* £ |
|---|---|
| 0 . . . . . | 800 |
| 1 . . . . . | 1,100 |
| 2 . . . . . | 1,325 |
| 3 . . . . . | 1,533 |
| 4 . . . . . | 1,683 |
| 5 . . . . . | 1,833 |
| 6 . . . . . | 1,983 |
| 7 . . . . . | 2,088 |

*Single Persons:*
Not taxable at £400 or less.

---

*Supertax*

*Companies:*
Liable to supertax on supertaxable income in excess of £2,000.

*Single Persons:*
Liable to supertax on supertaxable income in excess of £2,000.

*Married Persons:*
Liable to supertax on supertaxable income in excess of £4,000.

*Surcharge*

*Northern Rhodesia:*
Leviable at 1/5th of basic tax on companies only.

APPENDIX II—*continued*

*Table II*

TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS

| *Income of* £ | *Unmarried* £ s. d. | *Married no children* £ s. d. | *Married two children* £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | — | — | — |
| 500 | 6 5 0 | — | — |
| 600 | 16 5 0 | — | — |
| 700 | 26 5 0 | — | — |
| 800 | 36 5 0 | — | — |
| 900 | 46 5 0 | 6 5 0 | — |
| 1,000 | 56 5 0 | 12 10 0 | — |
| 1,100 | 71 5 0 | 22 10 0 | — |
| 1,200 | 86 5 0 | 32 10 0 | — |
| 1,300 | 101 5 0 | 42 10 0 | — |
| 1,400 | 116 5 0 | 52 10 0 | 7 10 0 |
| 1,500 | 131 5 0 | 62 10 0 | 17 10 0 |
| 2,000 | 243 15 0 | 137 10 0 | 92 10 0 |
| 2,500 | 418 15 0 | 250 0 0 | 205 0 0 |
| 3,000 | 593 15 0 | 385 8 4 | 340 8 4 |

*Table III*

ESTATE DUTY

Rates applicable from 16th December, 1960, in accordance with the provisions of the Estate Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960:

| *Where the principal value of the estate exceeds* £ | *And does not exceed* £ | *Estate duty shall be payable at the rate of* |
|---|---|---|
| 15,000 | 20,000 | 4 per cent |
| 20,000 | 40,000 | 5 per cent |
| 40,000 | 70,000 | 6 per cent |
| 70,000 | 100,000 | 7 per cent |
| 100,000 | 200,000 | 8 per cent |
| 200,000 | 300,000 | 9 per cent |
| 300,000 | — | 10 per cent |

Where the Commissioners are satisfied that estate duty has become payable on any property inherited by the surviving spouse of the deceased, they shall remit, or, if estate duty has been paid, shall repay, one half of the duty chargeable on the first £25,000 of the value of such property.

# Appendix III

*Note.*—The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was established on the 23rd October, 1953, and in order to conform in future with the Federal Government's financial year (1st July to 30th June) arrangements were made in 1953 to extend the Northern Rhodesia Government's financial year, which was a calendar year, to 30th June, 1954. Accounts for 1953–54 were therefore made up for an 18-month period. The Territory retained its full revenue and met its full recurrent expenditure up to 31st December, 1953. For the six-month period up to 30th June, 1954, revenue which accrued to the Federal Government was collected on its behalf and paid over except that the Federal Government took over direct responsibility for assessing and collecting income tax and customs and excise duties on 1st April, 1954. With effect from 1st June, 1954, the Federal Government assumed financial responsibility for departments and services which it was due to take over and refunded the full cost of administering them to the Northern Rhodesia Government. The figures for 1953–54 in Tables I and II hereunder cover the abnormal transitional period prior to full implementation of the Federal plan. They therefore need to be used with caution for purposes of comparison.

## *Table I.*—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE PAST EIGHT AND A HALF YEARS

| *Head of Revenue* ... | 1953 | 1-1-54 to 30-6-54 | 1954–55 | 1955–56 | 1956–57 | 1957–58 | 1958–59 | 1959–60 | 1960–61 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 201. Licences, Taxes and Fines . . | 22,690,497 | 840,893 | 9,284,928* | 10,340,273 | 12,956,571 | 13,199,590 | 10,110,430 | 9,237,359 | 12,220,531 |
| 202. Fees of Court, Payments for Special Services and Earnings of Government Departments . . . | 841,586 | 480,703 | 780,053 | 800,939 | 769,878 | 794,605 | 1,062,688 | 1,189,179 | 864,708 |
| 203. Land and Sales and Rent from Government Property . . | 88,082 | 39,706 | 115,557 | 122,546 | 102,360 | 110,902 | 104,567 | 116,624 | 123,812 |
| 204. Interest and Loan Repayments . | 2,000,607 | 774,309 | 1,134,739 | 1,385,576 | 1,609,517 | 1,910,404 | 2,210,037 | 2,478,030 | 2,485,937 |
| 205. Miscellaneous . . . . | 93,758 | 38,470 | 191,566 | 45,357 | 16,717 | 18,938 | 59,904 | 32,828 | 25,270 |
| 206. Share of Revenue from Mineral Rights . . . . . | 2,069,356 | 779,353 | 1,831,766 | 3,199,737 | 2,492,103 | 1,839,369 | 1,857,306 | 2,622,058 | 2,619,042 |
| 207. Water and Electricity Supplies . | 2,587 | 1,382 | 4,705 | 31,599 | 7,886 | 9,486 | 8,763 | 4,453 | 5,988 |
| 208. Reimbursements from the Federal Government . . . . | — | 5,881,412 | 1,191,945 | 1,268,197 | 1,343,954 | 1,234,559 | 1,238,391 | 1,041,234 | 544,983 |
| Customs . . . . . | 2,981,399 | 685,365 | — † | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Post Office . . . . . | 465,606 | 285,234 | — ‡ | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lusaka Electricity and Water Undertakings . . . . . | 179 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total Recurrenr Revenue . | £31,233,657 | £9,806,827 | £14,535,259 | £17,194,224 | £19,298,986 | £19,117,853 | £16,652,086 | £16,721,765 | £18,890,271 |

APPENDIX III—*continued*

| | *Head of Revenue* ... | 1953 | 1-1-54 to 30-6-54 | 1954–55 | 1955–56 | 1956–57 | 1957–58 | 1958–59 | 1959–60 | 1960–61 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 121. | Appropriations from General Revenue | 5,600,000 | — | 4,540,000 | 3,904,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,379,000 | — | — | — |
| 252. | Capital Repayments | — | — | — | 391,902 | 410,011 | 850,181 | 801,363 | 3,022,503 | 1,009,357 |
| 253. | Colonial Development and Welfare Grants | 394,497 | 401,822 | 461,224 | 237,219 | 102,142 | 23,687 | 314,331 | 303,306 | 402,955 |
| 254. | Reimbursements from Other Governments | 308,957 | 1,640,042 | 7,624 | *Dr.* 67,322 | 1,600 | 40,912 | — | 2,200 | — |
| 255. | Loan Flotations | — | — | — | 3,896,857 | 1,164,000 | 2,869,691 | 4,096,253 | 4,056,326 | 2,481,256 |
| 256. | Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes: | | | | | | | | | |
| | Local Earnings | 81,110 | 199,681 | 235,493 | 5,177 | 1,079 | 34 | 59 | — | — |
| | Loan Appropriations | 2,275,616 | 6,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 257. | Appropriations from General Revenue Balance | — | — | — | 1,622,090 | 447,213 | 2,084,277 | 2,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,900,000 |
| 128. | Rhodesian Selection Trust Loan | — | — | — | — | — | 2,128,634 | — | — | — |
| 259. | Miscellaneous Receipts | — | — | — | — | 13,734 | 1,302 | 12,650 | 10,466 | 23,209 |
| 130. | International Co-operation Administration Grant | — | — | — | — | — | — | 66,667 | — | — |
| 261. | Transfer from Forest Fund | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11,000 | 11,345 |
| 262. | Floating Debt | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,000,000 | — |
| 251. | Sale of Freehold Land Titles | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 21,157 |
| 263. | Special Finance | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 90,000 |
| | Total Recurrent and Capital Revenue | £39,893,837 | £12,054,372 | £19,779,510 | £27,184,147 | £23,438,765 | £29,495,571 | £24,443,409 | £26,127,566 | £24,829,550 |

*Federal Income Tax collected by Federal Government as from 1st April, 1954.

†Collected by Federal Government as from 1st April, 1954.

‡Collected by Federal Government as from 1st July, 1954.

*Table II*

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR SIX AND A HALF YEARS FROM 1-1-53 TO 30-6-59

*Note.*—In view of the introduction of Ministries in the Northern Rhodesia Government it is not possible to continue the publication of this table in its present form. Figures for the year 1959-60 and 1960-61 are therefore published in Table III.

| *Head of Expenditure* | 1953 | 1-1-54 *to* 30-6-54 | 1954-55 | 1955-56 | 1956-57 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 10. The Governor | 19,621 | 10,199 | 22,104 | 21,936 | 34,305 | 27,267 | 29,000 |
| 11. Judicial | 52,274 | 31,928 | 70,668 | 99,378 | 109,864 | 130,967 | 153,567 |
| 12. Northern Rhodesia Commissioner in London | — | — | — | — | 21,018 | 25,924 | 20,936 |
| 13. Executive and Legislative Councils | 41,861 | 18,309 | 35,932 | 45,345 | 44,622 | 49,291 | 47,374 |
| 14. The Chief Secretary | 2,376 | 1,274 | 2,550 | 5,270 | 4,614 | 4,326 | 4,797 |
| 15. Labour | 79,360(*g*) | 42,970(*g*) | 71,549 | 95,788 | 109,096 | 116,769 | 126,113 |
| 16. Northern Rhodesia Police | 794,017 | 452,209 | 943,635 | 1,232,866 | 1,419,192 | 1,616,218 | 1,968,423 |
| 17. Secretariat | 144,321 | 71,711 | 152,334 | 219,033 | 234,584 | 258,233 | 368,991 |
| 18. Other Services under the General Control of the Chief Secretary | 27,964 | 11,956 | 29,541 | 31,261 | 61,633 | [60,909 | 64,599 |
| 19. Attorney-General | 13,554 | 7,452 | 16,178 | 19,696 | 23,555 | [26,142 | 3,200 |
| 20. Legal | — | — | — | — | — | — | 26,025(*f*) |
| 21. Administrator-General, Official Receiver and Custodian of Enemy Property | 5,661 | 2,539 | 8,869 | 13,675 | 16,523 | 19,464 | 23,856 |
| 25. The Financial Secretary | 2,183 | 1,067 | 2,300 | 2,953 | 2,921 | 3,433 | 3,200 |
| 26. Accountant-General | 62,210 | 35,015 | 70,578 | 91,608 | 92,390 | 86,547 | — |
| 27. Charges on Account of Public Debt | 1,018,409 | 449,561 | 87,907 | 133,299 | 289,544 | 376,605 | 592,289 |
| 28. Payments to Other Governments | — | — | — | 204,138 | 553,008 | 62,269 | — |
| 29. Pensions and Gratuities | 273,817 | 147,225 | 324,724 | 388,582 | 633,653 | 757,980 | 618,898 |
| 30. Territorial Appropriations | 12,041,150 | 177,022 | 3,176,993 | 5,478,691 | 3,589,686 | 2,379,000 | — |
| 31. Other Services under the General Control of the Financial Secretary | 4,267 | 2,472 | 8,775 | 11,687 | 450,408 | 260,368 | 141,661 |
| 35. The Secretary of Native Affairs | 2,154 | 1,150 | 3,277 | 2,955 | 5,365 | 3,213 | 5,057 |
| 36. African Administration | 140,926 | 127,383 | 191,221 | 234,926 | 283,379 | 312,728 | 309,944 |
| 37. Provincial Administration | 413,702 | 234,139 | 501,910 | 611,595 | 746,448 | 872,384 | 950,730 |
| 38. Other Services under the General Control of the Secretary for Native Affairs | 16,564 | 10,629 | 35,072 | 49,717 | 205,206 | 246,103 | 268,834 |
| 40. The Economic Secretary | — | — | — | — | 2,950 | 3,200 | 3,200 |
| 41. Stores | 99,575 | 59,241 | 119,403 | 139,616 | 158,712 | 158,962 | 152,534 |
| 42. Printing and Stationery | 109,079 | 77,659 | 122,887 | 148,172 | 159,199 | 177,186 | 166,328 |
| 43. Other Services under the General Control of the Economic Secretary | — | — | — | — | 57,638 | 81,213 | 81,683 |
| 45. The Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources | 2,181 | 1,946 | 2,647 | 3,510 | 3,304 | 3,799 | 3,522 |

APPENDIX III—*continued*

*Table II—continued*

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR SIX AND A HALF YEARS FROM 1-1-53 TO 30-6-59

| *Head of Expenditure* | 1953 | 1-1-54 *to* 30-6-54 | 1954-55 | 1955-56 | 1956-57 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46. Agriculture | 330,431 | 202,838 | 430,787 | 336,628 | 358,569 | 389,491 | 360,186 |
| 47. Co-operative Societies (including Building Societies) and African Marketing | 35,734 | 22,076 | 40,507 | 54,821 | 66,983 | 67,561 | 320,302 |
| 48. Forestry | 175,332 | 99,840 | 194,834 | 263,000 | 274,416 | 312,623 | 300,616 |
| 49. Game and Tsetse Control | 138,316 | 58,705 | 150,954 | 211,136 | 297,163 | 309,601 | 289,296 |
| 50. Veterinary Services | 195,851 | 92,971 | 213,286 | 257,544 | 280,144 | 296,193 | 272,384 |
| 51. Water Development and Irrigation | 449,391 | 197,490 | 358,899 | 360,907 | 615,460 | 497,627 | 264,530 |
| 52. Other Services under the General Control of the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources | 24,175 | 10,768 | 9,214 | 10,939 | 32,194 | 36,231 | 14,849 |
| 55. The Member for Education and Social Services | — | 777 | 2,350 | 3,150 | 3,150 | 4,259 | 3,546 |
| 56. African Education | 642,334 | 638,424 | 1,054,675 | 1,717,158 | 1,699,816 | 1,865,120 | 1,843,845 |
| 57. Information | 62,494 | 47,002 | 87,400 | 106,000 | 111,043 | 114,288 | 82,110 |
| 58. Other Services under the General Control of the Member for Education and Social Services | — | — | 24,044 | 36,439 | 75,403 | 66,866 | 56,914 |
| 60. The Member for Mines and Works | — | — | — | — | 3,510 | 3,810 | 3,620 |
| 61. Mines | — | (*d*) — (*d*) | 17,498 | 24,586 | 32,016 | 39,944 | 44,782 |
| 62. Geological Survey | 19,772 | 10,602 | 23,878 | 37,637 | 40,400 | 39,075 | 42,939 |
| 63. Pneumoconiosis Medical and Research Bureau | — | — | — | 78,483(*b*) | 85,485 | 98,010 | 91,979 |
| 64. Public Works Department | 413,722 | 220,442 | 634,637 | 1,148,727 | 2,589,115 | 1,955,500 | 1,967,045 |
| 65. Public Works Recurrent | 872,863 | 490,986 | 1,016,484 | 1,141,188 | 1,459,502 | 1,287,324 | 1,260,611 |
| 69. Other Services under the General Control of the Member for Mines and Works | — | — | — | — | 20,395 | 28,438 | 31,662 |
| 90. The Member for Lands and Local Government | 2,178 | 1,949 | 2,685 | 3,150 | 3,150 | 3,450 | 3,350 |
| 91. Local Government | 11,667 | 6,932 | 15,450 | 24,457 | 31,965 | 40,084 | 48,727 |
| 92. Government Grants to Local Authorities | 198,634 | 203,284 | 334,153 | 414,396 | 448,311 | 494,814 | 662,790 |
| 93. Lands | — | — | — | — | 15,414(*m*) | 66,370(*m*) | 131,969 |
| 94. Welfare and Probation Services | 110,864 | 64,103 | 140,671 | 174,840 | 228,693 | 266,825 | 405,648 |
| 95. Surveys | — | — | — | — | 46,296(*m*) | 177,282(*m*) | 142,988 |
| 96. Other Services under the General Control of the Member for Lands and Local Government | — | — | — | — | 209,657 | 145,677 | 23,352 |
| 97. Surveys and Land | 101,845 | 66,485 | 152,752 | 193,743 | 160,938(*m*) | — (*m*) | — |
| Audit | 27,292 | 15,603 | — | (j) — | — | — | — |
| Civil Aviation | 167,610 | 88,639 | — | (j) — | — | — | — |
| Military | 903,136 | 351,271 | — | (j) — | — | — | — |
| Prisons | 135,304 | 86,915 | — | (j) — | — | — | — |
| Customs | 59,373 | 30,341 | — | (j) — | — | — | — |
| Income Tax | 30,155 | 13,640 | — | (j) — | — | — | — |
| Posts and Telegraphs | 679,962 | 435,547 | — | (j) — | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| African Labour Corps | 854 | 76 | — | (k) — | — | — | — |
| The Administrative Secretary | 2,124 | 1,143 | — | (k) — | — | — | — |
| European Education | 523,100 | 335,892 | — | (j) — | — | — | — |
| Minor Services under the Control of the Administrative Secretary | 46,070 | 26,668 | — | (k) — | — | — | — |
| The Economic Secretary | 2,154 | 767 | — | (k) — | — | — | — |
| Department of Trade, Transport and Industry | 47,158 | 18,659 | — | (j) — | — | — | — |
| Minor Services under the Control of the Economic Secretary | 72,699 | 36,456 | — | (k) — | — | — | — |
| Lusaka Electricity and Water Undertakings | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Health | 1,045,631 | 670,888 | — | (j) — | — | — | — |
| Loans and Investments | 700,134 | 176,392 | 302,453 | — | (l) — | — | — |
| Public Works Extraordinary | 1,591,499 | 805,705 | 1,142,315 | — | (a) — | — | — |
| Minor Services under the Control of the Member for Health, Lands and Local Government | — | — | 64,258 | — | (k) — | — | — |
| Payments to the Federal Government | — | 1,857,029 | 34,643 | — | (c) — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous Services | 2,956,830 | 1,280,266 | 1,015,789 | 630,443 | — | (e)(k) — | — |
| Subventions | 75,528 | 40,376 | 24,985 | 35,315 | — | (e)(k) — | — |
| The Development Secretary | 2,154 | 1,150 | 2,300 | 2,955 | — | (k) — | — |
| Minor Services under the Control of the Development Secretary | — | — | 35,334 | 43,327 | — | (e)(k) — | — |
| The Member for Commerce and Industry | — | 777 | 2,350 | 3,510 | — | (k) — | — |
| Minor Services under the Control of the Member for Commerce and Industry | — (e) | — (e) | 45,545 | 54,045 | — | (e)(k) — | — |
| Total Expenditure | £28,221,596 | £10,684,930 | £13,576,184 | £16,654,221 | £18,502,005 | £16,726,963 | £14,804,802 |
| Appropriations from General Revenue Balance | — | — | 3,290,000 | 1,622,090 | 447,213 | 2,084,277 | 2,500,000 |
| | £28,221,596 | £10,684,930 | £16,866,184 | £18,276,311 | £18,949,218 | £18,811,240 | £17,304,802 |
| Expenditure from Capital Fund: | | | | | | | |
| Departmental | 5,462,371 | 3,104,556 | 4,290,017 | 5,849,096 | 3,544,604 | 4,356,485 | 4,684,754 |
| Loans and Investments | 129,727 | 932,799 | 524,000 | 2,442,180 | 5,084,487 | 3,727,451 | 4,291,553 |
| Total Capital Expenditure | £5,592,098 | £4,037,355 | £4,814,017 | £8,291,276 | £8,629,091 | £8,083,936 | £8,976,307 |
| Total Expenditure (including Territorial Appropriations) | £33,813,694 | £14,722,285 | £21,680,201 | £26,567,587 | £27,578,309 | £26,895,176 | £26,281,109 |

(a) Now shown under Departmental Capital Heads.
(b) Previously included under "Minor Services under the Control of the Member for Health, Lands and Local Government".
(c) Included under "Payments to Other Governments" (Head 29).
(d) Included under Labour and Mines.
(e) Included under Divisional Minor Services.
(f) Previously included under "Attorney-General".
(g) Includes "Mines" (*see* Head 61).
(h) Silicosis Medical Bureau (*see* Head 63).
(j) Taken over by Federal Government.
(k) Head discontinued.
(l) Included under Capital Fund—Loans and Investments.
(m) Departments split with effect from 1st April, 1957.

APPENDIX III—*continued*

*Table III*

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1959-60 AND 1960-61

| | | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | *Notes* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | |
| 1. | The Governor | 27,648 | 29,486 | |
| 2. | Judicial | 175,032 | 231,187 | |
| 3. | Legislative Council | 58,245 | 62,522 | |
| 5. | Secretariat | 258,175 | 335,417 | (1) |
| 6. | Northern Rhodesia Police | 2,365,929 | 3,014,684 | |
| 7. | Northern Rhodesia Commissioner in London | 24,513 | 27,388 | |
| 8. | Information | 83,882 | 118,791 | |
| 10. | Ministry of Legal Affairs | 44,164 | 56,484 | (2) |
| 11. | Administrator-General and Official Receiver | 23,506 | 29,091 | |
| 20. | Ministry of Finance | 317,964 | 462,736 | (3) |
| 21. | Stores | 151,081 | 153,714 | |
| 22. | Printing and Stationery | 188,491 | 231,859 | |
| 23. | Charges on Account of Public Debt | 902,185 | 1,333,420 | |
| 24. | Pensions and Gratuities | 658,388 | 1,088,664 | |
| 31. | Ministry of Native Affairs | 1,925,129 | 2,052,389 | (4) |
| 40. | Ministry of Labour and Mines | 201,710 | 237,042 | (5) |
| 41. | Mines Department and Pneumoconiosis Medical Bureau | 144,733 | 161,714 | (6) |
| 50. | Ministry of Transport and Works | 132,706 | 157,527 | (7) |
| 51. | Buildings | 900,994 | 640,544 | (8) |
| 52. | Mechanical | 1,511,324 | 1,349,060 | (9) |
| 53. | Roads Branch | 1,022,546 | 752,110 | (10) |
| 60. | Ministry of Land and Natural Resources | 1,317,215 | 1,493,463 | (11) |
| 70. | Ministry of Local Government and Social Welfare | 1,077,899 | 1,040,686 | (12) |
| 80. | Ministry of African Education | 2,130,047 | 2,591,116 | (13) |
| 90. | Ministry of African Agriculture | 560,914 | 642,225 | (14) |
| | Total Expenditure | £16,204,820 | £18,293,319 | |
| | Appropriations from General Revenue Balance | 1,000,000 | 1,900,000 | |
| | | £17,204,820 | £20,193,319 | |
| | Expenditure from Capital Fund: | | | |
| | Departmental | 4,770,780 | 4,205,315 | |
| | Loans and Investments | 3,613,730 | 3,312,159 | |
| | Total—Capital Expenditure | £8,384,510 | £7,517,474 | |
| | Total Expenditure (including Territorial Appropriations) | £25,589,330 | £27,710,793 | |

*Notes:*

Certain expenditure votes which appeared in the 1958-59 estimates were not repeated in the 1959-60 estimates but provision was included under ministerial or departmental votes. The votes concerned are listed hereunder and the previous vote number for 1958-59 is given in brackets after each item—

(1) Includes The Chief Secretary (14); Secretariat, Part A—General (17); Other Services under the general control of the Chief Secretary (18); and non-African Film Censorship (58).

(2) Includes Member for Legal Affairs and Attorney-General (19); Legal (20); and Provincial Liquor Licensing Board (43).

(3) Includes Secretariat, Part B—Finance Division (17); Member for Finance (25); and Other Services under the general control of the Member for Finance (29).

(4) Includes The Member for Native Affairs (35); African Administration (36); Provincial Administration (37); Other Services under the general control of the Member for Native Affairs and Chief Commissioner (38); and Game and Tsetse Control (Game and Fisheries only) (49).

(5) Includes Labour (15); Victoria Falls Trust (58); and Geological Survey (62).

(6) Includes Mines (61); and Pneumoconiosis Medical and Research Bureau (63).

(7) Includes Other Services under the general control of the Economic Secretary (this post no longer exists) (43); Water Development and Irrigation (51); Member for Mines and Works (60); Public Works Department (64), Public Works Recurrent (65); Government Communications Flight (69); and *Grants-in-Aid:* Rhodes House, Bishop's Stortford; Rural Water Supplies; Rural Electricity Supplies and Equipment for Seismic Observatory at Broken Hill (69).

(8), (9) and (10) Include Public Works Department (64); and Public Works Recurrent (65).

(11) Includes Cold Storage Control Board (43); Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources (45); Forestry (48); Tsetse Control (49); Veterinary Services (Animal Health) (50); Water Development and Irrigation (Water Affairs) (51); Water Board (52); Natural Resources Board (52); Lands (93); Surveys (95); and Agricultural Lands Board (Part) (96).

(12) Includes Hotel Board (43); Businesses Appeal Tribunal (43); Northern Rhodesia Road Safety Society (43); Rest Houses (43); Girl Guides Association (Northern Rhodesia Branch) (58); Northern Rhodesia Boy Scouts Association (58); The Member for Lands and Local Government (90); Local Government (91); Payments to Local Authorities (92); Welfare and Probation Services (94); Soil Erosion Counter Measures (96) and Grant: Eurafrican Community Hall (Part) (96).

(13) Includes Member for Education and Social Services (55); African Education (56); Publications Bureau (58); Languages Bonus Scheme (58); *Grants-in-Aid:* International African Institute (58), Rhodes-Livingstone Museum (58), Rhodes-Livingstone Institute (58), Colonial Students Amenities Fund (58), Liaison Officer—Students from East and Central Africa (58), School of African and Oriental Studies (58), East African Students Club (58) and National Monuments Commission (69).

(14) Includes Agriculture (46); Co-operative Societies and African Marketing (47); and Veterinary Services (Animal Husbandry) (50).

## Appendix IV

## DIRECTION OF TRADE: MERCHANDISE

### Imports and Exports

Commerce and Trade are the responsibility of the Federal Government and the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and separate trade figures for Northern Rhodesia are not available.

# Appendix V—Rates and Valuations

## Showing for each Local Authority the Total Valuation as at 31st December, 1961, the Rate Poundages Payable in 1961 and approved for 1962 and the Rates Payable on a Specimen Residential Property

| *Local Authority* | *Gross rateable value of improvements as at 31st December, 1961* | *Gross rateable value of land as at 31st December, 1961* | *Totals* | 1961 | | 1962 | | *Statement of rates payable for 1961 on a residential property (land 0.6 acres; improvements £3,700) to show in broad outline the comparison of the sums due in the various local authority areas* | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Rate in the £ on improvements* | *Rate in the £ on land* | *Rate in the £ on improvements* | *Rate in the £ on land* | *Value of 0.6 acres* | *Rates payable* | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | *Improvements* | | | *Land* | | | *Total* | |
| | £ | £ | £ | d. | d. | d. | d. | £ | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. d. |
| Abercorn | 399,180 | 54,965 | 454,145 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 60 | 30 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 32 | 1 8 |
| Bancroft | 846,095 | 244,750 | 1,090,845 | 1½ | 6 | 2 | 6 | 600 | 23 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 2 6 |
| Broken Hill | 5,417,840 | 934,730 | 6,352,570 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 360 | 30 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 41 | 6 8 |
| Chingola | 2,936,605 | 822,125 | 3,758,730 | 1½ | 5¼ | 1½ | 9 | 600 | 23 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 36 | 5 0 |
| Choma | 1,056,670 | 202,130 | 1,258,800 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 200 | 30 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 37 | 10 0 |
| Fort Jameson | 1,082,450 | 56,905 | 1,139,355 | 2½ | 6 | 2½ | 6 | 80 | 38 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 10 10 |
| Fort Rosebery | 528,700 | 49,365 | 578,065 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 60 | 30 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 32 | 1 8 |
| Garneton | 503,435 | 123,935 | 627,370 | 1 | 4 | 1½ | 6 | †500 | 15 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 23 | 15 0 |
| Kabulonga | 1,799,315 | 328,445 | 2,127,760 | ¾ | 2½ | ¾ | 2½ | *1,000 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 21 | 19 7 |
| Kafue | 601,375 | 106,610 | 707,985 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 210 | 30 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 16 8 |
| Kalomo | 212,560 | 39,780 | 252,340 | 2½ | 6 | 2¾ | 7 | 120 | 38 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 10 10 |
| Kalulushi | 1,524,480 | 555,135 | 2,079,615 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 660 | 15 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 8 4 |
| Kasama | 679,505 | 69,840 | 749,345 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 70 | 30 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 32 | 11 8 |
| Kitwe | 18,500,850 | 3,505,075 | 22,005,925 | 2 | 5¼ | 2 | 5¼ | 720 | 30 | 16 | 8 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 46 | 11 8 |
| Livingstone | 7,125,100 | 970,240 | 8,095,340 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 360 | 30 | 16 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 16 8 |
| Luanshya | 3,003,935 | 722,732 | 3,726,667 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 420 | 30 | 16 | 8 | 19 | 5 | 0 | 50 | 1 8 |
| Lusaka | 21,669,590 | 7,671,730 | 29,341,320 | 1¾ | 6½ | 1¾ | 6½ | 800 | 26 | 19 | 7 | 21 | 13 | 4 | 48 | 12 11 |
| Mazabuka | 952,425 | 122,090 | 1,074,515 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 160 | 30 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 16 8 |
| Monze | 470,280 | 38,340 | 508,620 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 130 | 30 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 34 | 1 8 |
| Mufulira | 5,165,130 | 1,202,245 | 6,367,375 | 1½ | 7 | 1½ | 7 | 720 | 23 | 2 | 6 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 2 6 |
| Ndola | 20,202,335 | 4,696,726 | 24,899,061 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 570 | 30 | 16 | 8 | 23 | 15 | 0 | 54 | 11 8 |
| Pemba | 82,420 | 16,880 | 99,300 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 65 | 15 | 8 | 4 | | 16 | 3 | 16 | 4 7 |
| Roma | 285,365 | 122,290 | 407,655 | ½ | 7 | ½ | 7 | *400 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 19 | 7 6 |
| Totals | £95,045,640 | £22,657,063 | £117,702,703 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1960 | 87,480,115 | 21,926,073 | 109,406,188 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1959 | 82,756,385 | 21,376,784 | 104,133,169 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 74,983,274 | 18,314,081 | 93,297,355 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1957 | 59,241,493 | 15,947,478 | 75,188,971 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1956 | 47,181,675 | 14,318,940 | 61,500,615 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1955 | 38,821,372 | 10,016,447 | 48,837,819 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | 30,032,289 | 8,176,828 | 38,209,117 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1953 | 18,304,058 | 5,475,376 | 23,779,434 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1952 | 12,629,870 | 3,847,243 | 16,477,113 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1951 | 9,669,153 | 2,704,773 | 12,373,926 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 6,655,608 | 1,704,081 | 8,359,689 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Totals for previous years.

† Five acres.
* Two acres.

It should be noted that the valuation of an identical house varies from town to town but the above table gives an indication of the approximate rates payable on a small three-bedroom house of modern design.

## Appendix VI

## CASES REPORTED TO AND DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE DURING 1961

| Offences | Pending | Total reported | Pending investigation | Referred to Native Courts | Not taken to Court | | | | Taken to Court | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Total | Civil, no case in law or found false | Evidence insufficient, trivial or undetected, etc. | Accused dead or insane | Total | Pending trial at end of previous year | Convicted | Dismissed | Nolle prosequi | Awaiting trial |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9A) | (9B) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| *Against lawful authority:* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Against public order | 12 | 1,629 | 21 | 348 | 184 | 46 | 137 | 1 | 1,088 | 7 | 1,018 | 56 | — | 21 |
| Perjury | 2 | 18 | 1 | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | 16 | 2 | 13 | 4 | — | 1 |
| Escape and rescue | 3 | 184 | 11 | 10 | 50 | 8 | 37 | 5 | 116 | 2 | 112 | 2 | — | 4 |
| *Against public morality:* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rape and Indecent assault | 3 | 148 | 2 | 23 | 59 | 22 | 37 | — | 67 | 4 | 58 | 12 | — | 1 |
| Unnatural offences | 1 | 5 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | — |
| Other | 19 | 6,741 | 88 | 2,937 | 260 | 40 | 219 | 1 | 3,475 | 4 | 3,431 | 32 | — | 16 |
| *Against the person:* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder and manslaughter | 17 | 174 | 17 | — | 54 | 15 | 26 | 13 | 120 | 24 | 93 | 12 | 9 | 30 |
| Attempted murder and suicide | 1 | 6 | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 4 | 1 | 4 | — | 1 | — |
| Grievous bodily harm, wounding, etc. | 15 | 516 | 14 | 193 | 144 | 11 | 132 | 1 | 180 | 10 | 164 | 17 | — | 9 |
| Assaults | 33 | 1,550 | 31 | 723 | 593 | 32 | 560 | 1 | 236 | 21 | 220 | 29 | — | 8 |
| Other | 6 | 444 | 7 | 63 | 96 | 14 | 82 | — | 284 | 3 | 253 | 25 | — | 9 |
| *Against property:* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thefts and other stealings | 128 | 8,178 | 243 | 860 | 4,356 | 472 | 3,882 | 2 | 2,847 | 55 | 2,656 | 176 | — | 70 |
| Robbery and extortion | 4 | 201 | 11 | 35 | 120 | 25 | 95 | — | 39 | 4 | 32 | 10 | — | 1 |
| Burglary, house and storebreakings | 182 | 5,441 | 247 | 302 | 3,527 | 101 | 3,423 | 3 | 1,547 | 24 | 1,404 | 70 | — | 97 |
| False pretences, cheating, fraud etc. | 19 | 260 | 17 | 8 | 70 | 19 | 51 | — | 184 | 3 | 169 | 13 | — | 5 |
| Receiving stolen property | 3 | 146 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 7 | 6 | — | 125 | 3 | 108 | 16 | — | 4 |
| Arson | 6 | 501 | 22 | 2 | 258 | 29 | 227 | 2 | 225 | 3 | 202 | 17 | — | 9 |
| Cycle theft | 220 | 5,566 | 311 | 47 | 5,075 | 1,859 | 3,216 | — | 353 | 5 | 333 | 18 | — | 7 |
| Other | 27 | 1,063 | 22 | 115 | 478 | 77 | 399 | 2 | 475 | 6 | 428 | 36 | — | 17 |
| *Forgery, coining and impersonation:* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forgery and coining | 9 | 273 | 6 | 1 | 57 | 6 | 50 | 1 | 218 | 4 | 198 | 13 | — | 11 |
| Other | 10 | 273 | 3 | 5 | 46 | 4 | 41 | 1 | 229 | 2 | 207 | 14 | — | 10 |
| *Against local laws:* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Against Traffic Ordinance | 1,172 | 46,859 | 1,619 | 1,446 | 8,354 | 411 | 7,942 | 1 | 36,612 | 379 | 35,956 | 509 | — | 526 |
| Against Township Ordinance | 47 | 18,393 | 92 | 10,479 | 589 | 112 | 477 | — | 7,280 | 12 | 7,202 | 44 | — | 46 |
| Against Liquor Ordinance | 1 | 52 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 1 | 15 | — | 28 | 2 | 26 | 4 | — | — |
| *Other* | 89 | 13,300 | 570 | 6,439 | 792 | 187 | 602 | 3 | 5,588 | 31 | 5,438 | 132 | 1 | 48 |
| Totals | 2,029 | 111,921 | 3,362 | 24,049 | 25,198 | 3,500 | 21,661 | 37 | 61,341 | 611 | 59,730 | 1,261 | 11 | 950 |

## Appendix VII

## PERSONS DEALT WITH BY THE COURTS DURING 1961 (EXCLUDING NATIVE COURTS)

| Offences | Total arrested or summoned to Court (1) | Acquitted (2) | Nolle prosequi (3) | Awaiting trial at 31-12-61 (4) | Convicted | | | | | | | | | | | Probation, discharge, or release on bond or sent to Reformatory (10) | Remanded to High Court for Sentence (11) | Unfit to plead guilty but insane, reported to H.E. (12) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Total (5) | Death (6) | | Imprisonment (7) | | | Caning (8) | | Fine (9) | | | | | |
| | | | | | | M | F | M | F | J | M | J | M | F | J | | | |
| *Against lawful authority:* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Against public order | 3,095 | 204 | 146 | 11 | 2,734 | — | — | 1,753 | 35 | — | 10 | 78 | 582 | 21 | 10 | 208 | 37 | — |
| Perjury | 18 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 13 | — | — | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Escape and rescue | 145 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 139 | — | — | 119 | — | — | 1 | 9 | 1 | — | — | 8 | 1 | — |
| *Against public morality:* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rape | 45 | 6 | 3 | — | 36 | — | — | 27 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | — |
| Indecent Assault | 34 | 3 | 3 | — | 28 | — | — | 16 | — | — | 1 | 8 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — |
| Unnatural offences | 9 | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | — |
| Other | 149 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 127 | — | — | 44 | 1 | — | 1 | 6 | 60 | 4 | — | 10 | 1 | — |
| *Against the person:* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder and manslaughter | 177 | 23 | 15 | 22 | 117 | 27 | — | 77 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | 4 |
| Attempted murder and suicide | 27 | 4 | 4 | — | 19 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16 | — | — |
| Grievous harm, wounding, etc. | 274 | 25 | 36 | 2 | 211 | — | — | 165 | 2 | — | — | 3 | 20 | — | — | 15 | 6 | — |
| Assaults | 485 | 70 | 23 | 9 | 383 | — | — | 200 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 111 | 5 | 2 | 33 | 1 | — |
| Affray | 1,043 | 8 | 1 | — | 1,034 | — | — | 18 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 909 | 96 | — | 8 | — | — |
| Common nuisance | 241 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 222 | — | — | 36 | — | — | — | 4 | 165 | 10 | — | 7 | — | — |
| Other | 1,019 | 45 | 15 | 5 | 954 | — | — | 160 | — | — | 3 | 13 | 624 | 118 | — | 35 | — | 1 |
| *Against property:* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Theft | 2,021 | 130 | 75 | 31 | 1,758 | — | — | 1,160 | 24 | 7 | 21 | 260 | 110 | 10 | 3 | 185 | 5 | — |
| Theft by a servant | 988 | 63 | 35 | 14 | 876 | — | — | 555 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 64 | 183 | 1 | — | 62 | 2 | — |
| Theft from a person | 123 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 96 | — | — | 66 | — | — | 1 | 8 | 5 | — | — | 15 | 1 | — |
| Theft other | 277 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 253 | — | — | 184 | — | — | 8 | 12 | 24 | — | — | 24 | 1 | — |
| Burglary and theft | 356 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 314 | — | — | 255 | — | 1 | 3 | 10 | 1 | — | — | 21 | 23 | — |
| Housebreaking and theft | 628 | 43 | 23 | 18 | 544 | — | — | 381 | — | 1 | 3 | 71 | 5 | — | — | 71 | 12 | — |
| Storebreaking and theft | 401 | 21 | 19 | 9 | 352 | — | — | 193 | — | 1 | 4 | 63 | 8 | — | — | 76 | 7 | — |
| False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc. | 232 | 15 | 14 | 6 | 197 | — | — | 134 | — | 2 | — | 7 | 24 | — | 1 | 29 | — | — |
| Receiving stolen property | 161 | 15 | 10 | 9 | 127 | — | — | 75 | — | — | 2 | 10 | 20 | 2 | — | 18 | — | — |
| Arson | 419 | 22 | 46 | 3 | 348 | — | — | 228 | 2 | — | — | 19 | — | — | — | 35 | 63 | 1 |
| Praedial larceny | 15 | 1 | — | 1 | 13 | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — |
| Forgery and coinage | 240 | 20 | 7 | 9 | 204 | — | — | 137 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 22 | 15 | — | 2 | 22 | — | — |
| Other | 631 | 47 | 15 | 5 | 564 | — | — | 289 | 1 | — | 6 | 27 | 186 | 6 | 1 | 40 | 6 | 2 |

APPENDIX VII—*continued*

| OFFENCES | *Total arrested or summoned to Court* (1) | *Acquitted* (2) | *Nolle prosequi* (3) | *Awaiting trial at 31-12-61* (4) | *Convicted* | | | | | | | | | | *Probation, discharge, or release on bond or sent to Reformatory* (10) | *Remanded to High Court for Sentence* (11) | *Unfit to plead guilty but insane, reported to H.E.* (12) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | *Total* (5) | *Death* (6) | | *Imprisonment* (7) | | | *Caning* (8) | | *Fine* (9) | | | | |
| | | | | | | *M* | *F* | *M* | *F* | *J* | *M* | *J* | *M* | *F* | *J* | | |
| *Against Local Laws* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Against Traffic Ordinance . | 25,393 | 304 | 337 | 12 | 24,740 | — | — | 151 | 1 | — | 1 | 14 | 23,465 | 776 | 43 | 289 | — | — |
| Interfere with a motor vehicle | 433 | 1 | 3 | — | 429 | — | — | 13 | — | — | — | 8 | 388 | 18 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| Against Townships Ordinance | 13,273 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 13,246 | — | — | 24 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 12,743 | 459 | 6 | 11 | — | — |
| Against Liquor Ordinance . | 572 | 7 | — | 2 | 563 | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 500 | 57 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Gambling . . . | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other. . . . . | 5,115 | 76 | 95 | 8 | 4,936 | — | — | 498 | 1 | — | 2 | 27 | 4,110 | 230 | 8 | 60 | — | — |
| Totals . . . | 58,043 | 1,228 | 992 | 206 | 55,617 | 27 | — | 6,993 | 81 | 18 | 80 | 767 | 44,262 | 1,815 | 77 | 1,318 | 171 | 8 |

*M* = Male adults.
*F* = Female adults.
*J* = Juveniles, i.e. persons under the age of 19 years.

## Appendix VIII

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Ministry of External Affairs | External affairs, trade agreements and treaties, official visits, protocol. |
| Ministry of Defence . . | Defence. |
| Ministry of Home Affairs . | Registration of births and deaths, registration of printed publications, Archives, Federal Information, film production, broadcasting and television, tourist development, aliens, immigration, deportation, movement of persons, professional qualifications, censorship. |
| Ministry of Power . . | Electricity, Kariba and Kafue hydro-electric projects, nuclear energy. |
| Ministry of Economic Affairs | Economic policy and co-ordination. Economic surveys and studies (including the study of agricultural economics and marketing in collaboration with the Ministry of Education), general development planning, census and statistics, Lake Kariba development, topographical and trigonometrical surveys. |
| Ministry of Transport . | Civil aviation and aerodromes, railways and ancillary services, roads, meteorology. |
| Ministry of Education . | Primary and secondary education other than Africans, higher education (including higher education for Africans). |
| Ministry of Health . . | Health. |
| Ministry of Agriculture . | Non-African agriculture (plants and pests). |
| Ministry of Law . . | Federal Supreme Court, income tax special court, extradition and fugitive orders, companies, copyright, patents, trade marks and designs, prisons and reformatories. |
| Ministry of Finance . . | Financial and fiscal policies, banks and banking, coinage and currency, customs and excise, exchange control, hire purchase, income tax, insurance, loans and investments, Post Office Savings Bank, savings certificates, land banks, audit. |
| Ministry of Commerce and Industry | Control and movement of goods, investigation into the development of secondary industries, promotion of exports, import and export control, price control, merchandise marks, weights and measures. |
| Ministry of Posts . . | Posts and telegraphs. |

## Appendix IX

*Part I*

## STATISTICAL RETURN OF THE HIGH COURT OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

### Criminal

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of trials | 115 |
| Number who were unfit to plead and referred to H.E. the Governor | 3 |
| Number remitted back to magistrates | 1 |
| Number of sentences imposed after committal for sentence by Subordinate Courts | 177 |
| Number of cases reviewed by the High Court | 511 |

Note.—The figures for acquittals, cases where a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the Crown, convictions and sentences, are consolidated in the figures contained in Appendix VII.

### Criminal Appeals

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of appeals entered | 428 |
| Number of appeals which were wholly successful | 41 |
| Number of appeals in which the sentence was reduced or altered | 32 |
| Number of appeals which were sent back to magistrates for retrial | 11 |
| Number of appeals withdrawn or abandoned | 34 |
| Number of appeals dismissed | 201 |

### Civil

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of causes entered | 1,661 |
| Number of civil causes disposed of (other than divorces and civil appeals) | 902 |
| Number of matrimonial causes entered | 164 |
| Number of matrimonial causes disposed of | 96 |

### Civil Appeals

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number entered | 14 |
| Number which were successful | 2 |

### Bankruptcy

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of petitions | 120 |
| Number of receiving orders made | 118 |

### Probate

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of applications received | 241 |
| Number of grants issued | 216 |
| Number of grants re-sealed | 35 |

*Part II*

## STATISTICAL RETURN OF SENIOR RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS

### Criminal

(The figures in respect of criminal cases and sentences are consolidated in the figures contained in Appendix VII.)

### Civil

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of causes entered | 9,592 |
| Number of causes disposed of | 8,010 |
| Number of maintenance orders made | 77 |
| Number of adoption orders made | 44 |
| Number of judgement summonses heard | 2,121 |
| Number of composition orders made | 22 |
| Number of inquests held | 504 |

NORTHERN RHODESIA

REFERENCE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Provincial Headquarters | ◎ Solwezi | Boundaries, Provincial | |
| Towns | ○ Isoko | International | |
| Roads | | Territorial | |
| Rivers | | Railways | |

Miles 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 Miles

BELGIAN CONGO

ANGOLA

TANGANYIKA

NYASALAND

MOÇAMBIQUE

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

NORTH-WESTERN

WESTERN

NORTHERN

CENTRAL

EASTERN

BAROTSELAND PROTECTORATE

CAPRIVI STRIP

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

Lake Mweru

Lake Tanganyika

Lake Nyasa

Zambezi

Luapula

Luangwa

Kafue

Kabompo

Lunga

Lunsemfwa

Chambeshi

Luena

Kwando or Kasai

Mpulungu

Abercorn

Mporokoso

Nchelenge

Kawambwa

Isoka

Kasama

Chinsali

Fort Rosebery

Samfya

Mpika

Lundazi

Fort Jamesan

Livingstone's Memorial

LUANGWA VALLEY (NORTH) GAME RESERVE

LUANGWA VALLEY (SOUTH) GAME RESERVE

Serenje

Mkushi

Petauke

Kapiri Mposhi

Broken Hill

Mwinilunga

Elisabethville

Solwezi

Bancroft

Chingola

Mufulira

Kitwe

Ndola

Luanshya

Balovale

Kasempa

Mankoya

Kalabo

Mongu

Mumbwa

LUSAKA

Namwala

Mazabuka

Kafue

Chirundu

Monze

Gwembe

Mulobezi

Kalomo

Choma

Sesheke

Livingstone

Feira

Great North Road

Great East Road

To Salisbury

To Bulawayo

Kariba Gorge

Dam Wall

Kafue National Park

Busanga Swamps

Lukanga Swamp

L. Chibwhya

L. Suya

Mulungushi Dam

Kafue Flats

Luena Flats

L. Bangweulu

Bangweulu Swamp

Mweru Marsh

Kariba

Zambezi

Kwando or Kasai

Kabompo

Lunga

Kafue

Lunsemfwa

Luapula

Chambeshi

Luangwa

Luena

Kachiji

Zambezi

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